The Literary Digest

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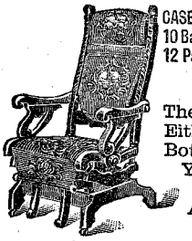

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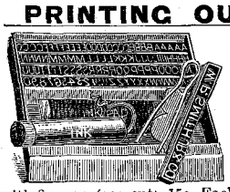

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

VOLUME XV. of THE LITERARY DIGEST, under the arrangement heretofore prevailing, would have ended with the number issued last week, and Volume XVI. would begin with the present number. As a matter of convenience for future reference, the present volume will be continued to include all the numbers to be issued this year, and the volumes will hereafter end with the last number in December and the last number in June of each year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DEMOCRACY AND THE LABORING MAN.

"THE unexpected weakness of democratic government is its belief in the efficiency of law-making. It seems possessed with the idea that statutes can amend both nature and human nature. The state legislatures, even more than Congress, have erred in this particular, and the error has not been confined or mainly confined to either political party." Thus writes F. J. Stimson (*Atlantic Monthly*, November), after making a study of at least 1,639 laws affecting labor interests which have been passed in the States and Territories during the past ten years. It is his opinion that there is no class in the community so well organized, politically speaking, as that of industrial labor; that is, there is no large body of voters so ready to demand and so able to effect legislation. As for the nature of the bulk of this legislation, the writer finds that it is restrictive of individual liberty, and that on this ground of first principles the courts have annulled much of it. The task of annulment is disagreeable to a judge, Mr. Stimson declares, and he reasons that the legislatures are to blame for the complaint that courts are hostile to labor interests, since they make it necessary for courts to annul their foolish legislation:

"The broad difficulty with this sort of legislation which has compelled the courts to reject it is a curious one, and may come with something of surprise to those who have not studied it. It is that these statutes have been restrictive of liberty; that is, of private liberty, of the right of a free citizen to use his own property and his own personal powers in such way as he will, if so be that he do not injure others, and to be protected by the State in so doing. It should surprise us now, and it would have surprised our forefathers very much, to learn that this proves to be the direction in which our legislatures most often err. But there is no doubt that democracies in other nations than our own, when suddenly entrusted with sovereign powers, betray a distinct inclination to tyrannize; of course, as they suppose, for the general good.

"There is no department in which the science of legislation is progressive to-day, in which new laws are being formulated and new principles recognized or enacted into law, except the one that in a general way we may term 'sociology'; the department which governs the social relations and provides for the material well-being of the masses of the people. Therefore it should not discourage us to learn that of the 1,639 laws above mentioned as having been passed in the last ten years, 114 specific statutes have been declared unconstitutional; while of the forty-three lines of action in which legislation has been essayed, the constitutionality of no less than twenty-three is, speaking mildly, in doubt."

Mr. Stimson goes over the lines upon which the State has intervened in the labor question at considerable length. The largest class of these statutes is made up of the detailed laws for regulating the sanitary condition of factories, uniformly held to be constitutional. The most important line of legislation is that of enforced restriction by the State of hours of labor. Except in the case of women and minor children such laws have been held to be unconstitutional, and the supreme court of Illinois has recently declared the restricting of hours of labor for women to be unconstitutional on the theory that a woman is a full citizen, entitled to all the rights that a man is, except where expressly limited by the constitution or constitutional statutes. There is some confusion concerning the constitutionality of limiting the length of the labor day upon public work. The United States Supreme Court has held that the government of a State or city may voluntarily choose to employ workmen for as short a working day as it pleases, but in both New York and California the courts have refused to impose a penalty upon contractors or laborers who work beyond the limit of time prescribed in state statutes. The most of this kind of legislation which has been upheld applies to the labor of women and minors. The difficulty with legislation against "sweat-shops" is that of defining a "tenement" in distinction from a house as a man's castle. "A law which prevents a person or his family from conducting any work they choose, in their own home or tenement, will not be likely to stand unless the occupation itself is positively dangerous to the health of the community."

"Perhaps the most surprising direction," says Mr. Stimson, "in which our labor leaders have secured legislation, is that of the regulation by the State of the labor contract itself, and the strengthening of restrictive unions and combinations by the hands of the law." The writer considers this a reversal of the whole history of the past movement for emancipation of the individual freeman from the gild, of the trader from restraints of trade, of the town merchant from the chartered companies. He says:

"The interference of the State with labor contracts is growing

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to be something extraordinary throughout the Union. Ten laws, in nine States, provide that when an employer requires from an employee a day's or week's or month's notice of quitting employment, he may not discharge the employee, altho drunk or incompetent, without giving him corresponding notice or payment of wages for the full time, even when written consent is given to such an arrangement. These laws have been declared unconstitutional by express decision in one State, and by implication in two others. Ohio and Massachusetts provide against the withholding of wages for bad work, as by fines to weavers, or penalties for damage of machinery and tools. The Massachusetts court at first held this provision unconstitutional, and the statute was slightly amended to meet its views; but under the stricter Western view it is undeniably class legislation, and the Ohio statute is probably invalid."

Then there is a mass of legislation which attempts to prescribe the time, money, and nature of payment of the workman by his employer:

"There are no less than forty-two laws upon this subject in our country; and there are fifty-five other statutes requiring that all wages and salaries shall be paid in money, legal tender, not in checks, or orders for supplies, or credit upon a store or for rents or for any commodity. The intention of these statutes is most excellent; they are aimed against the establishment of a credit tyranny over the workmen. Yet out of eighteen States only one has sustained such legislation, while six expressly, ten impliedly, have annulled it as against the freedom of the American citizen. Still more reasonable seems the intent of seventeen other statutes in sixteen States, against the maintenance of general stores by employers of labor, at which the workman is tacitly invited to trade and run up an account. But so great is the conservatism of our Western courts, or at least so unwilling are they to put it out of the power of an American citizen to do anything he chooses or to trade where and how he will, that in four States the law has been annulled; and, by implication, it is bad in eleven of the others."

Mr. Stimson refutes the idea that the courts are always retroactive in labor questions. He asserts that the great reforms legalizing trade-unions and removing strikes from the law of criminal conspiracy have been brought about in this country by decisions of the courts, while in England they were effected by act of Parliament; but the writer condemns attempts at legislation which seeks to restrain employers from choosing non-union workmen. Twenty-four States have passed statutes recognizing the right of union labor to stamp its output with union labels. Four States have passed statutes forbidding the institution of insurance or benefit funds, even when the employees make their contributions voluntarily, and the corporation gives a large amount; while only two have, so far, passed statutes allowing it.

On the subject of strikes and what constitutes an unlawful conspiracy, Maryland has copied the liberal English statute, and seven other States provide that there must be an overt act, criminal and unlawful in itself, to make persons combining guilty of conspiracy. Nebraska goes even further by providing for a process of jury trial when injunction proceedings in equity are resorted to. Colorado and Missouri make it a criminal offense to employ "Pinkertons." Mr. Stimson thinks it difficult to reconcile these amended conspiracy laws with the legislation against trusts in the same States, and he insists that the power of the court of chancery is too essential to any civilization to be abandoned wholly even when, for the nonce, it is abused.

Compared to the number of statutes which seek to give special advantages to manual laborers, Mr. Stimson is surprised to find that the great body of clerks and office employees have hardly been considered by the legislatures. Of the laws to prevent aliens from getting employment many have been annulled. There are no less than twenty-three States which seek to protect the industrial laborers from undue influence on election day.

"Now, what is the outcome of all this?" The writer answers:

"The general characteristic of all of them [1,639 labor laws], tho some are harmless enough, is that they seek—

"(1) *To give the industrial laborer special privileges;* or

"(2) *To control his actions, or the actions of his employers or of other employers, in his peculiar interest.*

"When in doing this they have clashed with the old inherited freedom of the Anglo-Saxon freeman the courts have been forced to hold them invalid; and thus we have this extraordinary result, which perhaps justifies the superficial complaint of the labor agitator that the courts are against him. We have discussed some thirty-five classes or kinds of legislation essayed in the interest of the industrial employee. Of these thirty-five classes, in one or another State no less than nineteen have been held, as to one law or several laws, inconsistent with the state or federal constitution. If we assume that each court decision was right, and will be followed in other States, we find that no less than fifty-six per cent. of the legislation has been annulled by the courts. We can not assume this, of course, especially as in some of the States the courts have taken a different view; but we may assume that where there are more than one or two decisions on the same kind of law in different States, holding the law invalid, such is the general constitutional law throughout the Union. Even according to this test, an immense amount of legislative activity has been rendered idle and vain by the judicial branch of our Government."

Of constructive rather than restrictive legislation, Mr. Stimson finds that "beyond the one great statute happily adopted by nearly half our States, which legalizes arbitration and conciliation in labor disputes and provides machinery for it, the only legislation which we can point to is that enacted by a dozen or more States, expressly affirming or defining the right of the American citizen to employment free from intimidation or molestation. Such statutes indeed but enact the common law; nevertheless, their existence is a hopeful sign." These three classes of legislation are all: namely, provision for arbitration, prevention of intimidation, prevention of boycotting and blacklisting. "They number in all ninety-nine, and exist in about twenty States. A slight distinction may be made between them and the statutes of the constructive sort, such as acts legalizing labor unions and creating boards of arbitration. There are about one hundred and forty-two such acts, twenty-three of which are concerned with state boards of arbitration."

In the line of state socialism Mr. Stimson discovers very little:

"Only thirty-six laws embodying a state socialistic principle have been passed in the whole forty-eight States and Territories of the Union in the last ten years, and these are confined mainly to seven or eight States in the extreme West. One can not deny, nevertheless, that they show a tendency to grow in number, and it is national legislation which has set the bad example; altho obviously, under our constitutional government, the federal authorities may do many things, as, for instance, the establishment of bounties and the regulation of interstate commerce, which the States under their constitutions probably can not do."

Mr. Stimson concludes:

"What strikes us most upon this consideration is that the charge which our laboring people are beginning to make, that our courts are unfavorable to their interests, while justified by the facts upon the surface, is unsustained by a more careful study. It is our legislatures that are at fault—our legislatures playing politics. Some of their laws are like the crude experiments of a schoolboy constructing his scheme of remedies upon a slate. Labor leaders distrust experience, socialists detest lucidity, and our temporary law-makers desire to appear 'friendly to labor.' Underlying all this are the fundamental misconceptions of the time; that the State, because it is a democracy, may wisely tyrannize over its members; that a government, because instituted by and for the people, has the duty of bringing dollars to their private pockets. Of the thirty-five classes of edicts alluded to in this article, perhaps a dozen are wise and proper for a free people; these will stand while the others are winnowed away in the trial."

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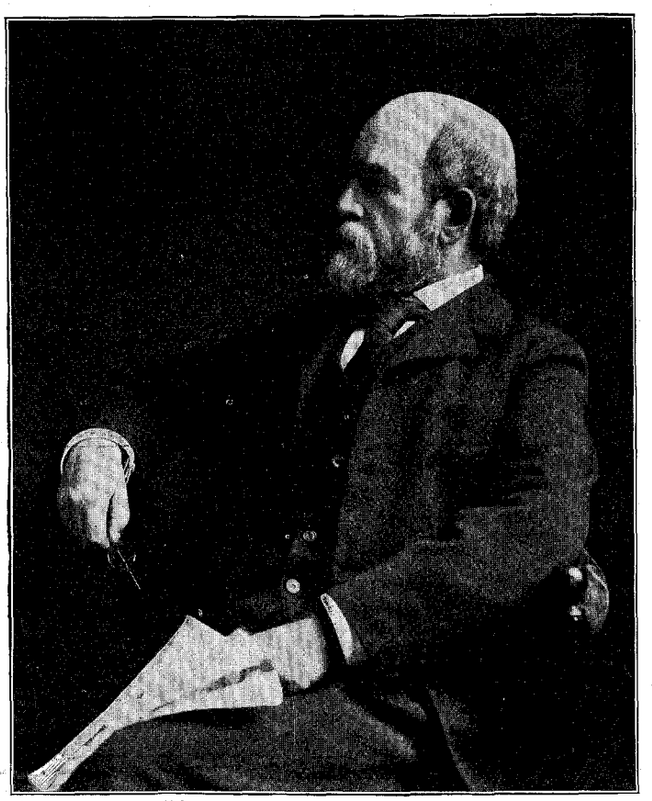
THE DEATH OF HENRY GEORGE.

THE sudden death of Henry George, October 29, only four days before the election, brought the element of tragedy into the mayoralty contest of Greater New York. The death was due to an attack of apoplexy brought on by the strain of the campaign. Something of the kind was feared, it seems, by his family when Mr. George accepted the nomination, and expressions by him, in his speech of acceptance and afterward, indicate that he also had in mind the possibility of such an event.

Despite the heat of the campaign, and the vigor with which Mr. George himself had assailed, personally, the campaign managers of the Republican and Democratic parties, threatening them with the penitentiary if he were elected, his death occasions hardly anything but laudatory comment in the press. The effect of his death upon the election formed the subject of much speculation, which is now, of course, of no interest. His son, Henry George, aged thirty-five, took the father's place on the Jeffersonian ticket. We reproduce some of the comments of more lasting value, concerning his relation to social reform and the general effects of his teachings.



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HENRY GEORGE.

The last photograph taken, and pronounced by his family to be the best.

Mr. George's Political Economy.—"Twenty years ago Mr. George, then a resident of California, emerged from obscurity into world-wide fame, by his book on land ownership, which may be summarized in the formula that all production is divided between rent, interest, and wages; rent continually tends upward, while interest tends downward, and with an increasing population and stationary means of production wages must tend downward; in other words, all the profits obtained by labor and capital are taken away from them by the landlord. To put the thing a little differently, the increased value of land is due to the increase of population, and therefore, he argued, should belong to the community. If the land belonged to the community the rental for it would provide the community with a revenue that, with no taxation at all, would enable it to provide for the comfort of the people to a degree now undreamed of; while under the system of private ownership the same rents must be paid, but to a small number of landowners, and the people must pay taxes for the support of the political organization besides.

"Four or five years before this book was published Mr. Macdonnell, an English land lawyer, made substantially the same argument in a book in which he urged the acquisition of the fee of all land in England by paying the present owners a sum to be computed by actuaries, which would entitle the nation to the reversion of all land titles after one hundred years. But Mr. George's book had charms of literary style that mark few books on economic subjects; it certainly had a wealth of information, tho Mr. George was not infallible in his deductions from the facts he observed. His name became permanently identified with the principle of the public ownership of land, or its substantial equivalent, the single tax, so-called, which proposed to draw all rents into the public treasury, and which had attractions for men who had observed the comparative futility of personal property taxation. Mr. George was not so much the prophet or revealer of this economic dogma as he was its eloquent and persuasive apostle.

"Tho this theory was not Socialism it drew Mr. George into close contact with Socialists and the poorer class of the community to whom he promised a condition of existence vastly superior to the present. He wrote a book in support of free trade which lacked the novelty of his 'Progress and Poverty,' and added little to his reputation. Last year he surprised all his friends by succumbing to the cheap-dollar delusion and supporting Bryan for the Presidency. The fact probably was that the choice between a free-trade candidate, tho Mr. Bryan kept exceedingly quiet on the tariff question last year, and so conspicuous an advocate of the protective tariff he abominated as Mr. McKinley is, carried Mr. George off his feet. Intellectually and as a student of economic history he was vastly superior to the Socialists who followed him and the cheap-money people with whom he associated."—*The Journal of Commerce* (*Fin.*), *New York*.

Moral Law Spoke Through Him.—"The time and form of his death leave nothing to be regretted so far as he is concerned. He had nothing to look forward to, for it is all but certain that he could not have been elected, and death overtook him when he was really lending a great service to the community. His peculiar economic theories had won for him in this city a considerable following, and it was natural that he should take every opportunity of preaching them, and, if possible, use them to promote his own candidacy. But such preaching could, of course, do little for them at this juncture except make them more widely known. His real value lately lay in his stern and energetic presentation of Platt and Croker as criminals to be punished. This was in a certain sense a new idea. Most of our other orators have given it the go-by, and treated 'Mr.' Platt and 'Mr.' Croker simply as over-ambitious political opponents, who merited nothing more than defeat at the polls. George shook the handcuffs and striped jackets before their eyes, and pointed them out to his followers as double-dyed criminals, whose condign punishment he would, if elected, consider his first and most solemn duty. The moral law, for the first time in city politics, we may say, spoke through him to the masses. There were no mincing, no allowances, no courtesy, no compliments or qualifications, such as have been showered on some other city thieves and reprobates, nothing but the Ten Commandments in their naked majesty. For this we honor his memory."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

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HENRY GEORGE, JR.

A Mischief-Maker, but Needed.—"Whether Mr. George's imitators were persuaded of the justice of their

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particular schemes of appropriation we shall not pretend to say. There is no doubt that Mr. George was so persuaded as to his scheme. He believed that the landholder was a Philistine to be spoiled, and he advocated and gloried in the use of a subterfuge—the single tax—to strip him bare. Yet for all the mischief that has followed in the train of his propaganda, and for all the ignorance from which it started, it is still to be said that if Henry George had not been wanted he would not have come. Every age has needed a startling voice to remind it of the 'poor we have always with us.' There are thousands in this land who, while utterly disowning Mr. George's wild vagaries as to legal rights in property, have been called through the agitation which he set on foot to a realization of the moral and social duties of property. He came upon an age reveling in the sense of the unparalleled material achievements of the men who succeed and giving little beyond heedless, if profuse, alms to those who fail. He repressed a buoyant and boundless optimism."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York*.

A Tribune of the People.—"All his life long he spoke, and wrote, and thought, and prayed, and dreamed of one thing only—the cause of the plain people against corruption and despotism. And he died with his armor on, with his sword flashing, in the front of the battle scaling the breastworks of entrenched corruption and despotism.

"He died as he lived. He died a hero's death. He died as he would have wished to die—on the battle-field, spending his last strength in a blow at the enemies of the people.

"Fearless, honest, unsullied, uncompromising Henry George!

"We are erecting monuments all over the country to the fallen heroes of our wars. No hero who fell at Yorktown or at Gettysburg gave his life more clearly for the honor and glory of his country than did Henry George.

"Liberty has lost a friend! Democracy has lost a leader!

"Down with dictators!"—*The World* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

"Henry George owed nothing to advantages of fortune, but the very rigors of his early life had their part in molding his character and tempering his intellect. He learned to know men—to know them as they were, with all the veneer of society stripped off. He studied the elemental man, not from the remote viewpoint of the college professor, but from his own level. He suffered with the poor, toiled with the workers, and found from actual experience where the shoe pinched. And then he thought out a remedy, which, if it has not obtained universal acceptance, has profoundly modified modern economic beliefs, and will inevitably contribute materially to the ultimate structure of the science of social wealth."—*The Journal* (*Dem.*), *New York*.

"For the first time in his life he saw before him the hope of exerting a real influence on government and society, of realizing in the actual administration of human affairs some part of the revolutionary dream of which his whole existence was made up. He reached out his hand to seize the hope and died."—*The Commercial Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *New York*.

"He was for many years an honest, fearless, disinterested exponent of opinions which can not and ought not to prevail. At the last he was a champion of truths which are about to be vindicated. Peace to his memory."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York*.

London Comments.

"Whatever opinion may be held as to the soundness of Henry George's theories and the legitimacy of his conclusions, it is impossible to deny the skill and eloquence with which he expounded his views and pressed them on the attention of a not very sympathetic world. By his burning eloquence and the picturesque vigor of his writings he has brought home to the every-day reader the practical application of his single-tax doctrine."—*The Westminster Gazette*.

"It is remarkable that throughout his career Mr. George never gained the confidence of any considerable section of his countrymen. It is highly creditable to the common sense of the American Democracy that his skilful appeals produced little or no effect."—*The Morning Post*.

"The news of the death of Henry George will come with deep sadness to millions throughout the civilized world. He died in the harness a victim to a herculean effort to raise New York from the slough of corruption and misrule. He could himself have hardly chosen a better death. No better or sweeter man has lived for many a long year. Few will dispute that he was one of the most remarkable figures among modern reformers. We doubt whether his political group in America will survive. It will probably be merged in the great party of social discontent, whose formation is perhaps the most startling portent of our time."—*The Chronicle*.

THE WORK OF THE WOLCOTT COMMISSION.

THE British Government having definitely refused to accept any of the proposals of the United States monetary commission regarding bimetalism, the project of an international conference is considered a lost cause. The commission consisted of Senator Wolcott of Colorado, Charles J. Paine of Boston, and ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson. The cooperation of the French Government was secured, and the propositions finally submitted to the British Government were as follows:

(1) The opening of the Indian mints and the repeal of the order making the sovereign legal tender in India.
(2) Placing one fifth of the bullion in the issue department of the Bank of England in silver.
(3) Raising the legal-tender limit of silver to say £10 and issuing 20*s*. notes based on silver, which shall be legal tender, and the retirement, in graduation or otherwise, of the 10*s*. gold pieces, and the substitution of paper based on silver.
(4) An agreement to coin annually so much silver, the amount to be left open.
(5) The opening of the Indian mints to the coinage of rupees and to the coinage of British dollars, which shall be full tender in the Straits Settlements and other silver-standard colonies, and tender in the United Kingdom to the limit of silver legal tender.
(6) Colonial action and the coinage of silver in Egypt.
(7) Something having the general scope of the Huskisson plan.

We quote a brief review of subsequent negotiations from the Associated Press:

"At a second interview between Senator Wolcott and the Foreign Office officials, held on July 15, the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, modified the reported attitude of the French Government somewhat. He said France was ready to reopen her mints to the coinage of silver if the commercial nations adopted the same course, and he advocated at great length the ratio of fifteen and one half. But, he explained, France would not consider the reopening of the mints of India alone as being sufficient guaranty to permit the French Government to reopen the French mints to the free coinage of silver.

"Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then announced definitely that Great Britain would not agree to open the English mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and that whatever views he and his colleagues might separately hold regarding bimetalism, he could say that they were united on this point.

"Baron de Courcel said, as a personal suggestion, that among other contributions he thought Great Britain should open the Indian mints and also agree to purchase annually £10,000,000 of silver for a series of years. Senator Wolcott accepted the proposal that the British Government should make this purchase, with proper safeguards and provisions as to the place and manner of its issue."

The substance of Lord Salisbury's reply is summarized by *Bradstreet's* thus:

"The British Premier suggests that by far the most important proposal submitted is that concerning the reopening of the Indian mints. He points out that the Government of India can hardly be expected to give up a policy which for four years it has been endeavoring to make effective in the absence of substantial security that the system to be substituted for it is practically certain to be stable, and that if owing to the relative smallness of the area over which the bimetallic system is to be established, to the great divergence between the proposed ratio and the present low price of silver or to any other cause, the legal ratio of silver were not maintained, the position of silver might become much worse than before and the financial embarrassments of the Indian Government greater than any with which it has as yet had to contend.

"Lord Salisbury further says that his Government is anxious to ascertain how far the views of the French and American governments have been modified by the decision arrived at and

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whether they desire to proceed further with the negotiations at the present moment. He suggests the possibility that the time which has elapsed since the proposals were originally put forward may enable the two governments to form a more exact idea than was practicable at that time of the amount of assistance that they might expect from other powers and of the degrees of success which their project was likely to attain, under which circumstances the British Government might be enabled to consider the situation with fuller knowledge than they possess at the present time."

Failure to accomplish the object for which President McKinley sent the commission abroad is treated as a cause for rejoicing by the gold-standard press of this country. Differing estimates of the value of the work of the commission as a feature of the McKinley Administration are also appended.

McKinley has Out-Bryaned Bryan.—"President McKinley may thank his stars that England rejected his free-silver proposals. If they had been accepted and reported to Congress, we should have seen a financial panic worse than that of 1893, and should have been face to face with an unparalleled political betrayal—nothing less than that of the chief of the party opposed to free silver at 16 to 1 doing his best to force free silver upon us at 15½ to 1. The very proposals which Senator Wolcott made in the name of the Government of the United States constitute a political scandal. When he told Lord Salisbury, as he did according to the official account of the conference, that 'the American envoys had accepted the ratio of 15½ to 1,' did he speak with President McKinley's authority? If he did not, there should be an instant disclaimer from Washington. If he did, we hope to hear no more of the opposition of the Administration to 'Bryanism.' Mr. McKinley has out-Bryaned Bryan. Mark you, there was not a word in Senator Wolcott's proposals looking to the maintenance of the gold standard; not a word about keeping silver up to a parity with gold; all was in the interest of free coinage of silver, pure and simple, and the gold standard might go hang. If Congress does not inquire into this scandal and demand the full correspondence and the text of Senator Wolcott's instructions, it will be recreant to its duty. Meanwhile, the firmness of the Indian Government, and the vigorous protests of English bankers and merchants, have saved not only England from the folly of her rulers, but the United States as well from the folly of their Government."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

The End of Bimetalism.—"The mission was one the Administration was bound to send, that the pledges of the St. Louis platform might be carried out in good faith. Having redeemed those pledges, President McKinley may now be depended upon to perform those other duties imposed upon him by the same platform, to maintain the existing gold standard and establish permanent financial reform.

"While the attempt was futile, the mission was essential for the purpose of demonstrating to a considerable number of persons who have a sort of misty faith in international bimetalism that the thing is impossible. These persons are not Bryanites or silverites, but have an honest belief that somehow or in some way the bimetallic theory of money might be put in successful operation. Their reason convinces them that the United States alone could not successfully maintain the free coinage of both metals, but they have thought that if all the nations joined it might be done.

"Since it is now an assured fact that neither all the nations, nor any considerable part of them, will join in establishing bimetalism of any kind, these persons must see that the only thing for us to do is to put our own household in order and place our currency on a safe and enduring basis, and *The Times-Herald* expects to see their influence thrown on the side of such a reform of the currency and banking system as will forever take the money question out of the whirlpool of politics.

"The idea that the standard of our money, the thing that lies at the foundation of all business and makes it possible, should be at the mercy of one set or another of politicians, seems too preposterous for belief, and yet that has been the case ever since Congress began to yield to the silver clamor.

"What the English merchants and bankers said to the British Government the other day, with a slight change, should be written on the wall of every American counting-room and mart oft rade. They said, 'There must be no tampering with the English pound sterling.' We should have it, 'There must be no tampering with the American dollar.'

"The dollar is our unit and standard, as the pound sterling is the British unit and standard, by which all values are measured, and it should always and invariably mean the same thing. Every effort that has ever been tried to make it mean two things has been a failure, and when attempted has ended in loss to the business community.

"Since 1816, when Great Britain adopted the single standard, there has been a continuous movement by all civilized nations in the same direction. In 1837 the United States substantially adopted the gold standard, and in 1873 suspended the free coinage of silver. Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Sweden and Norway, the Netherlands, Rumania, Chile, Peru, Costa Rica, and Japan have all, one after another, demonetized silver and adopted the gold standard. The world has pronounced against bimetalism. Shall we attempt to turn the clock of progress backward, or shall we keep in time and step with modern enlightenment?"—*The Times-Herald* (*McKin. Ind.*), *Chicago*.

Important Indirect Results.—"Tho his mission promises to be a complete failure so far as direct results are concerned, no one of discernment can shut his eyes to the truth that it has already been productive of some important indirect results. The bimetallic agitation in Great Britain has been given an impulse such as it has not received since it was inaugurated. The money question has, in fact, been projected to the front in British politics to such an extent that it is become an important issue instead of the subject of merely academic discussion. As the London *Sunday Times* said, the City, which is the center of the money power in the heart of London, raised a fearful uproar through the agency of meetings of the clearing-house banks and protests to the chancellor of the exchequer, but in reply came Lancashire, the focus of the cotton-spinning industry, which is being ruined by the competition of silver-basis countries, with its millions of well organized workers, making a crusade against the selfishness of the London bankers. The silver question will be an issue in the next British election, and we need not doubt that there will be a determined silver party in the House of Commons.

"Several things have been demonstrated in a way to fully answer some of the most common assertions of the gold-standard party in this country. It has been shown that the Bank of England, the directors of which are merchants, not bankers, does not anticipate from a restoration of silver to its old equality with gold any of those disasters which the monometalists have dismally pictured. It has been shown that the British cabinet realizes the dangers and losses arising from the dislocation of the par of exchange through the great appreciation of gold, and was willing, until the coercion of the all-powerful money interest was brought to bear on it, to cooperate in an agreement that would remove that appreciation. It has been shown that the pressure of the gold standard is being felt by the industrial classes in Great Britian and that they are finding out what is hurting them. Not since the establishment of the gold standard in Great Britain ninety years ago has there been such a demand for the restoration of bimetalism.

"It has been shown that the directors of the Bank of England, the British Government, and the French Government believe that the reopening of the mints of France, the United States, and India to free coinage on private account would restore the old ratio of 15½ or 16 to 1 between silver and gold. They have emphatically antagonized all of those theories of the goldites in this country based on the claim that silver has lost its old relation to gold because there has been an overproduction of it. They have declared that not only would such an agreement restore the old ratio, but that it should be restored. An international agreement was prevented only by the alarmed and greedy money-owning classes of Great Britain, who took the same position that the same classes took in this country in the last Presidential election, and succeeded in securing an adverse report from the Indian council and in intimidating the British cabinet.

"Hence it may fairly be claimed that the assertions of bimetalists as to the desirability of a restoration of the old parity are agreed to by all except the powerful money-owning class and those poorly informed persons they are able to deceive. The only point upon which there remains reasonable ground for controversy is as to the capacity of the United States to restore the

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old parity by independent action, just as the Latin Union held the old parity for a long period of years. The issue can no longer be said to be between gold monometalists and bimetalists, but between those who think that the cooperation of other nations is necessary and those who think the United States big enough and strong enough to go it alone because this country has more business, wealth, and influence than ever the Latin Union had."—*The News* (*Pop.*), *Denver.*

The New Situation.—"The free-silver craze, so far as it was not manufactured by the mining interests, was an illogical grasping after a remedy for the world-wide financial and commercial depression of 1890 and the following years. With the natural recovery from this depression the incentive for quack remedies has gradually disappeared, while the large increase in the production of gold has destroyed all the arguments that were based upon a supposed scarcity of that metal. Join to this the advanced prices of agricultural products and the general revival of trade and industry, and we have now a situation so different from that of four years ago that the bimetalists themselves can hardly read their old speeches without a smile. Senator Wolcott will have to make a report, but nobody will pay any attention to it. Everything has now been done for silver that could be done, but facts are still stronger than theories, and in the long run are more convincing. If Congress would but improve the present opportunity to put the currency on a sound basis, we might dismiss bimetalism to the limbo of exploded fallacies."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia.*

"The temporary reverse to bimetalism need not dishearten anybody. The cause has been growing apace in Great Britain and on the Continent. It will be a living issue until settled in the interests of honesty and good policy, there as well as here. But do not let us indulge in any illusions in regard to the present setback! It directly resulted from the known hypocrisy of the Administration movement, ostensibly in favor of its international adoption. When we have a government in power representing the people of America, their faith and their honest views, it will be very different. Then, and not until then, will international bimetalism become an accomplished fact."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

"Fortunately, the party and the country, having redeemed their pledge and done their part in all faithfulness and truth, can now face the future without fear and without shame."—*The Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *Boston.*

PROPOSED CHANGE OF TAX SYSTEM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE report of a tax commission appointed by Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts is under discussion in that State, and the newspapers of other States find it worthy of extended comment. The majority of the commission (which consists of Judge James R. Dunbar, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard, ex-Councillor Barrus, and George E. McNeill, labor agitator) propose the following changes in the tax system of the commonwealth:

1. An inheritance tax levied with respect to realty as well as to personalty, at the rate of 5 per cent., with an exemption for estates not exceeding $10,000, and an abatement of $5,000 on estates between $10,000 and $25,000, the revenue from this tax to be distributed from the state treasury among the several cities and towns, one half in proportion to population, one half in proportion to assessed valuation.
2. A tax in proportion to house-rentals, only the excess over $400 of rental being taxable.
3. Abolition of the present taxes on intangible personalty, such as stocks, bonds, and securities, loans or mortgages, income; the taxes recommended under 1 and 2 being relied on to yield at least as large revenue as is now secured by the taxes to be abolished.
4. Assumption by the state treasury of county expenses.
5. Appropriation by the State of the revenue from taxes on corporate excess, now distributed among the several cities and towns.

Discussion centers upon the proposition to tax house-rentals, a sort of income tax, in the place of the present tax on personalty. A summary of the report of the majority of the commission says that the house-rentals tax "is based on the idea that 'some contribution in proportion to income enjoyed would be a desirable addition to the tax system of the commonwealth.' Hence they propose a tax on all persons occupying dwellings of an annual rental of more than $400 at the rate of 10 per cent. on the excess of rental value over that sum. The tax is on the occupier of a dwelling and of a dwelling only. 'Houses or parts of houses used for business purposes are in no way affected by it. The tax is to be levied on the occupier, whether he be owner or tenant. If owner, it is a tax on his general income, additional to the direct tax which he pays as owner of the house. If tenant, it is again a tax on his general income, separate from the direct tax which the landlord pays on the house. In either case, it is a tax on presumed or estimated income, proportioned, in the manner described, to the expenditure for dwelling accommodation.' The report argues at some length upon the essential justice of such a tax. The tax is in operation in England and France, and works successfully."

Effort to Make Wealth Pay.—"It will be seen that this house-rental tax is nothing more nor less than a tax upon incomes. It is a means to an end, not an end in itself, as we have from the first endeavored to show. If a person can afford to live in a house whose rental value is above $400, it is fair to presume that he has income that should pay a tax. That is all there is in this, to many, puzzling proposition. As will be seen by reading the report, very many objections which were made under misapprehension can no longer have the force which seemed to belong to them."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

"There is no double taxation about the rental or occupiers' tax. Double taxation means the taxation twice within the same year of the same property. The tax on rents above $400 is not a tax on property, but a tax on income as evidenced in the rents which people pay for dwellings, or in the expensiveness of the house they own and can afford to live in. It is an attempt to reach superfluous or ample wealth through certain and easy methods, without resort to inquisitorial and uncertain devices. It is a recognition by the careful and conservative men making up the majority of the tax commission—Judge Dunbar, Professor Taussig, and T. Jefferson Coolidge—that large wealth may fairly be asked to bear a larger share in the cost of government which protects wealth and makes its accumulation and transmission to heirs possible. It is a tax doubly defensible in this case because of the exemption to be given to intangible personalty largely possessed by wealthy people."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

Rent as a Measure of Income.—"The proposed tax on house-rentals, with an exemption as to rentals of $400 or less, the commissioners explain, is to be assessed, on the theory that the rent paid is an approximate measure of the tenant's income. In defense of this plan of rental taxation the commissioners say that no one can occupy a house whose rental value is $600 or $1,000 a year unless he enjoys a substantial income, and on that income he may be fairly called upon to pay a tax, 'if it be not unduly heavy and be proportioned in some approximate way to his income.' The rent paid is adopted as indicative of the amount of tax which should be forthcoming. The commissioners shrewdly observe:

"'We provided that a taxpayer may either declare the value of the dwelling he occupies or leave it to be estimated by the assessors, the matter being one which, in the majority of cases, can be so nearly estimated without declaration by the taxpayer it is not very material whether he hands in a statement or not. It can not be evaded except by change in the style of living, which few people, if any, would undertake because of a moderate tax. We have endeavored to provide for the due assessment of persons dwelling in apartment houses and in hotels.'

" . . . Unless the tax on such rentals be exceedingly small the tendency of such legislation would be to drive tenants to less expensive quarters, and this would affect the rental values of the large properties. The tax paid by the owners of leased properties presumably falls on the tenants, and the incidence of an additional rental tax upon the tenant as proposed would invite the hostility of a controlling class against the scheme. If the legislature could be prevailed upon to adopt the plan it would produce a heavy revenue which would doubtless fully compensate the public treasury for the withdrawal of the taxes on intangible property as proposed. It is not likely that the report of the commission will be adopted without radical changes."—*The Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Abolition of Tax on Personalty.—"It is proposed to abolish the present taxes on intangible personalty, such as stocks, bonds,

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and securities, loans on mortgages and income. In advocating this change the commissioners say that by exempting from the general tax on property all securities and evidences of debt, representing ownership or interest in property outside the State, all questions of double taxation would be disposed of, together with vexatious insoluble administrative difficulties.

"The arguments by which the commissioners reach their conclusion have an interest in this State, where the question has been long a burning one. They say the attitude which the commonwealth takes now as to shares of its own corporations when owned by persons living outside its borders should be instructive:

"'The commonwealth taxes the shares; that is, taxes the corporation on the market value of the shares, irrespective of the residence of the shareholder. The commonwealth has adopted, maintained, and carefully elaborated its own corporation tax, surely on the ground that it believes this to be the best method of taxing the owners of corporate property. Yet if all States followed the Massachusetts method it is evident that throughout the country all shares owned by persons living outside the State where the corporation was chartered would be doubly taxed; taxed first to the corporation in the State where organized, taxed second to every owner who lived outside that state. The commonwealth, by its own corporation tax, has estopped itself from denying that its system of taxing shares involves double taxation.'

"The commissioners hold it to be a mistake in principle, and not merely an act of inconsistency, to endeavor to tax such property in precisely the same manner as the property within the State is taxed. They believe it to be true that the effect would be double taxation; that the policy of taxing property as such, once and once only, which the commonwealth has adopted as to its own corporations and as to mortgaged real estate within its limits, is the sound one."—*The Plain Dealer* (*Dem.*), *Cleveland, Ohio.*

"The abolition of the present tax on intangible personality, such as stocks, bonds, securities, etc., is a change which can be unqualifiedly recommended. Indeed, we should be prepared to go further in this respect than the commissioners appear to have gone, and include under this exemption stocks of goods, household furniture, and other forms of personal property.

"The two other recommendations, the assumption by the State of county expenses and the appropriations by the State of the revenue from taxes on corporate excess, are not properly questions of taxation, but of administration. These have to be treated largely on the ground of expediency, and before one can approve or disapprove of a diversion of the ordinary public income from one quarter to another, it is necessary to know on one hand what the effect of the change will be upon those interests or communities that suffer loss, and what will be the hoped-for results in those communities which profit by the transposition." — *The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

A New Version of "Liberty."—*The American Law Review* (October) calls attention to a new interpretation of the word "liberty" by the Supreme Court of the United States as follows: "In the case of Allgeyer *v.* Louisiana, the Supreme Court of the United States, at the last term, held that the word 'liberty,' as used in the Fourteenth Amendment of the federal Constitution, comprehends not merely the right to freedom from physical restraint, but also the right 'to pursue any livelihood or calling; and, for that purpose, to enter into all contracts which may be proper.' This decision is unquestionably in line with the drift of modern American judicial thought, and it is another step in advance in the general progress of the courts toward a general superintendence of the legislative department of governments, federal and state. We have not the least idea that this interpretation of the word 'liberty' was in the brain of a single member of the Congress of the United States that voted to propose the Fourteenth Amendment to the States for adoption, or in the brain of a single member of any state legislature that voted to adopt it. It is putting a new interpretation upon an old word. The word has come down in our American constitutions from Magna Charta, and in that venerable instrument it was always understood to mean freedom from bodily restraint, and nothing else. It is perceived that under this new doctrine the courts are going to set aside every act of the legislature which restrains the liberty to 'enter into all contracts which may be proper'; and the courts will accordingly decide, contrary to the opinion of the legislature what contracts are 'proper' and what are not 'proper.' This is nothing more or less than applying to sovereign legislation the rule which the courts of judicature apply to the by-laws of private corporations, the rule of upholding them when they are reasonable—that is to say 'proper,' and of setting them aside when they are unreasonable—that is to say, improper. It is an assumption of legislative power, and ought to be promptly resisted."

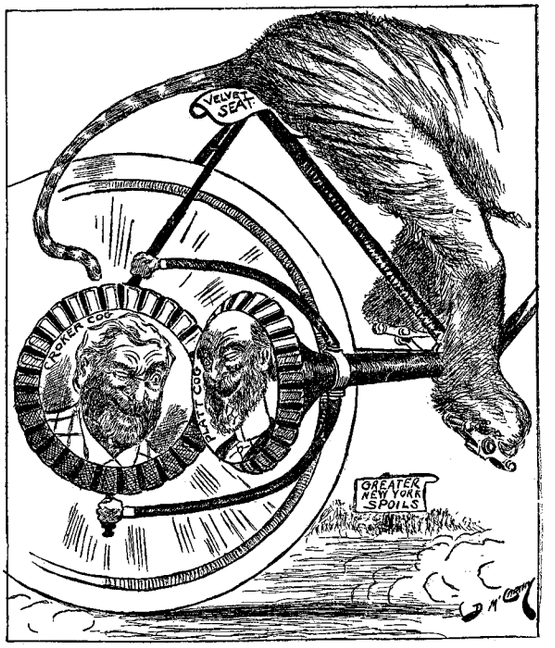
TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE CUBANS PROTEST AGAINST GEN. WEYLER'S REMOVAL—THEY DON'T WANT TO LOSE A GOOD THING.
—*The Record, Chicago.*

USUAL QUESTION.

"Theosophists say that evolution is divided into cycles."

"What make?"—*Judge, New York.*



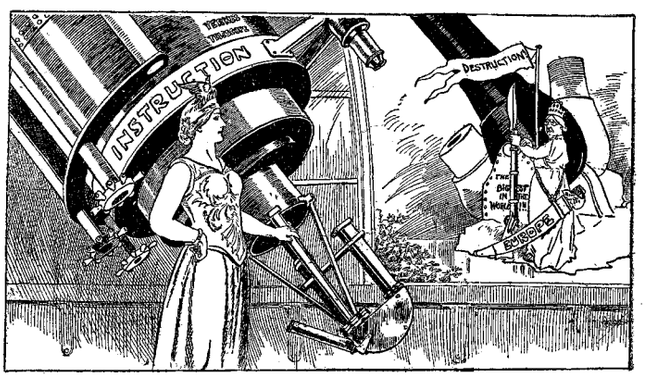
THE BOSS CHAINLESS MACHINE.
The new 1898 Croker-Platt machine may slip a cog before election.
—*The Evening World, New York.*

SIMILAR BUT DIFFERENT.—"Tell me, professor," said the inquisitive student, "are the three elements, fire, water, and air, political elements?"

"No, not exactly," replied the professor; "but the political elements are somewhat similar."

"What are they, professor?" asked the youth.

"Firewater and wind," was the reply.—*The News, Chicago.*



THE BIGGEST IN THE WORLD.
A contrast in modern civilization.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW STAR IN DENMARK.

IN the romances of Peter Nansen, the young Danish writer, German reviewers have found, as one of them expresses it, "beauties so profound and so new that scarcely any one is to be found to compare with him"; or as another German critic, Herr Felix Poppenberg, puts it: "There has not been in our day a single writer whose work, like that of Peter Nansen, clearly brought out the evolution of a soul. Each of his books adds to the strength of the others; they are like the branches of a great tree, full of vigor and beauty. And there is not one among modern writers who puts more of himself into his work, of the sort which gives the books a double interest, touching us at the same time by their high literary value and by the new aspect under which the personality of the author reveals itself to us." To a certain degree, at least, Nansen's rising fame is due to the absence from his work of that distinctive Norse element to which his predecessors owed much of their success. Altho some of his stories are located in Copenhagen and are not without local color, it is a certain psychic and subtle personal quality which gives to them their charm.

In a late number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Wyzewa states that the popularity of Nansen is constantly increasing, and that his glory has left far behind the romances of Strindberg, Arne Garborg, Knut Hamsun, and other young Scandinavian authors, for a time so much esteemed.

His works are now translated into all languages, and Russian, Dutch, even French critics could be cited who speak with no less enthusiasm than the Germans above quoted. Denmark is indebted to him for supplanting Norway in the admiration of literary Europe. If perhaps Ibsen and Björnsen remain more famous than Nansen, it is because his books have not yet been read as much as theirs, altho they have run through many editions and the supply falls short of the demand.

How, within a period of five or six years, has he acquired such celebrity and what has he put into his work that has achieved for him so rapid and notable a success? From the titles of his books, "A Happy Marriage," "Julia's Journal," "Marie," "The Peace of God," and "The First Year at the University," it will be seen that the subjects are old friends. They have often been the choice of young romance-writers and dramatists. But the technical skill and veritable talent of story-telling here found are very rare.

Says M. Wyzewa:

"If neither his subjects nor their treatment is new, he brings something to them which distinguishes him from his confrères. His subjects are presented in perfect seriousness, as if their action were the most natural thing in the world. The principal object seems to be to put the reader in sympathy with the hero or heroine.

"For example, in 'The Peace of God,' the only one of the five romances which represents marriage as not too repugnant, behold in what terms the hero resumes his impressions, when the young girl he loved has died in his presence: 'This year,' writes he in his journal, 'has it been in vain for me? Will it efface itself, like an enchanted dream, leaving no traces behind? Certainly not. It has brought me this divine peace to which the whole universe aspires. I return to the city whence I came; but I return not the same as when I left it. . . . And I think now that the wings of the old mill which have caused your death merit not, perhaps, our malediction. Perhaps they have, on the contrary, acted toward you gently and beneficently, in taking your life before the terrible hour when I should have been forced to set in motion the wings of my mill, those wings in whose shadow you had dreamed of finding repose. And thy memory, Greta! It will be full of precious lessons for me!' All Nansen's work is in this tone. There is nothing which resembles remorse. . . . Unlike the heroes of Ibsen, his heroes are not impatient of social restraint, who dream of the liberty of doing great things. Nansen's heroes dream only of amusing themselves more easily. But the point of departure is the same, and by that the young Dane is in contact, more than at first appears, with the older Scandinavians.

"His work makes us see the trend, in practical application, of the noble theories of the individualist, which we are accustomed to admire so much."

In "The Journal of Julia," Moerk, a comedian, abandons a young girl because his artist soul requires change. What is this but a direct descendant of the Ibsen heroes who march through every obstacle to affranchise their individuality (*moi*)? Nansen confines himself to the limits of ordinary life, changing the "master" into a prig ("*petit-maître*").—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANTHONY HOPE AND HIS READINGS.

ANTHONY HOPE, as he calls himself on his title-pages, or Mr. A. H. Hawkins, as the door-plate outside his domicile at No. 16 Buckingham Street, London, has it, or Anthony H. Hawkins, as the *inside* door-plate styles him, is now on his first

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"ANTHONY HOPE."

visit to America. He began last week (October 25) to regale a New York public with readings from the "Dolly Dialogs," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "A Man of Mark," "Phroso," "The Heart of Princess Osra," and other of his writings. *The Tribune* says he "left a most favorable impression on the audience," "by his straightforward, dignified, and unassuming manner." *The Times* says the audience was "large and appreciative," the novelist's voice "exceedingly agreeable" with a charm which grew upon the hearer, and the delivery entirely without gestures. And *The Evening Post* praises him for "delightfully distinct" enunciation, grace, and lack of affectation.

Just before Mr. Hawkins left London *The Westminster Gazette* sent out a man to find out about his proposed tour and to

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"write him up." Mr. Hope is described as "keen, close-shaven, alert, a man of the world, ready for all comers." The following particulars are given concerning his life and his platform experience:

"To begin with, our author, like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Asquith, and many another man of distinction in the art of facing the crowd, won his spurs early as a spokesman at the famous Oxford Union Debating Society, where he served his turn as president.

"Mr. Hope had already begun to publish stories when the country found itself plunged into the exceptional political excitement of the general election of 1892, and neither such literary hopes as he may have begun to cherish nor the still unsolved problem of his chances of distinction at the bar were enough to keep him from plunging into the political conflict. He became the Liberal candidate for the Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire, the scene of Benjamin Disraeli's electoral contests during the greater part of his career. A Liberal victory was a thing almost unheard of in Bucks for sixty years, and a Tory had been sitting for the division for nearly a septennial period, with a majority of more than a thousand at his back; but Mr. Hope, seemingly remembering nothing but the exhilarating experiences and animating hopes of the days of the Oxford Union Debating Society, pitted himself against Lord Curzon, the outgoing Tory member; and to see him before the electors in the hot work of political exposition and combat you would have thought that this man's one ambition in life was to make a great career in the House of Commons, and to find a place by and by in the front ranks of statesmanship. At the end of a fierce contest he found himself beaten by the Conservative lord, by a majority of more than a thousand, the only consolation in point of figures being that the noble lord's majority was something less than that by which he had gained the seat at the previous general election.

"Then the young author quietly withdrew from the political arena. Two years later he had abandoned the bar and given himself over wholly, for the time at any rate, to the profession of letters. He had jumped a league into fame as the author of 'The Prisoner of Zenda'; everybody was talking of the fascinating novelty of 'The Dolly Dialogs,' and other samples, with the fresh dew upon them, of his light handiwork, appearing in the pages of periodical literature; and it may be taken as a token of how far he has gone, in abjuring the allurements generally of the political or the platform career, that in going across the water he does not propose lecturing, or exposition, or rhetoric of any kind, but simply to enact scenes from his works of fiction."

THE LIFE OF ALFRED TENNYSON.

OUT of 40,000 letters and innumerable memoranda, with the aid of his mother, the late Professor Palgrave, Professor Sidgwick, and many others, Hallam Tennyson has, after four years of labor, constructed a biography of his father. No higher compliment can, perhaps, be paid it, and none more deserving, than this: it is entirely worthy of its subject. It is free from all the tittle-tattle of which the great poet had such a dread; it is reserved at the right points and frank and free where frankness and freedom are most desirable; it abounds in instructive side-lights upon his poetic development and his judgments of art and artists; it affords abundant insight into his religious views; and it gives us some exceedingly interesting glimpses of his personal relations with other noted men and women of his time, including the Queen.

For those who cared to know about his literary history, Lord Tennyson wrote "Merlin and the Gleam," hoping, strangely enough, that that would be a sufficient biography. He gave consent, however, that his son, if the latter deemed it best, should give the incidents of his life as briefly as might be and yet fully enough to preclude the chance of any other biographies. This accordingly Hallam has done, in the spirit indicated in the closing lines of the preface:

"For my own part, I have generally refrained from attempting to pronounce judgment either on his poems or on his personal qualities and characteristics; altho more tha
had reason to appreciate his splendid truth a
varied creative imagination and love of bea
his strength of purpose, the largeness of his
range of his genius. If I may venture to sp
fluence over the world, my conviction is, that its ma
ing factors are his power of expression, the perfection of his w
manship, his strong common sense, the high purport of his life and work, his humility, and his open-hearted and helpful sympathy."

The first thing that will strike the reader is, probably, the remarkable early development of Tennyson's poetic talent. Born August 6, 1809, the fourth of twelve children, the son of a poor curate and the grandson of a curate, young Alfred, and, indeed, all his brothers and sisters, had to depend upon their home-training for such schooling as they received before going to the university. One of their amusements as children was the writing of imaginative tales to be put under the dishes on the table and read aloud after dinner. Here is Lord Alfred's description of himself as he recalled his childhood:

"According to the best of my recollection, when I was about eight years old I covered two sides of a slate with Thomsonian blank verse in praise of flowers for my brother Charles, who was yet a year older than I was, Thomson then being the only poet I knew. Before I could read, I was in the habit on a stormy day of spreading my arms to the wind, and crying out, 'I hear a voice that's speaking in the wind,' and the words 'far, far away' had always a strange charm to me. About ten or eleven Pope's 'Homer's Iliad' became a favorite of mine and I wrote hundreds and hundreds of lines in the regular Popeian meter, nay, even could improvise them, so could my two elder brothers, for my father was a poet and could write regular meter very skilfully."

At twelve he wrote an epic of 6,000 lines, *à la* Walter Scott, and "all in perfect meter." At the same age we find him writing to his aunt a singularly mature analysis of "Samson Agonistes." As a boy, we are told, he could reel off hundreds of impromptu lines such as the following:

> "The quick-wing'd gnat doth make a boat
> Of his old husk wherewith to float
> To a new life! all low things range
> To higher! but I can not change."

The "Poems by Two Brothers" were written when Charles was between sixteen and eighteen and Alfred between fifteen and seventeen. In later years Lord Alfred could hardly tolerate his juvenile effusions, what he called his "early rot." The volume brought the boys £20 but received scant attention from the critics.

Of Alfred's appearance upon his entry at Cambridge, at the age of nineteen, we have the following description by a friend of those days:

"Six feet high, broad-chested, strong-limbed, his face Shakespearian, with deep eyelids, his forehead ample, crowned with dark wavy hair, his head finely poised, his hand the admiration of sculptors, long fingers with square tips, soft as a child's but of great size and strength. What struck one most about him was the union of strength with refinement."

Already he seems to have been hedged about with a certain reserve and dignity which, not being assumed, were not resented by his companions. With his splendid physical development was associated, however, all through his life, the keen sensitiveness that is so often a torment to men of artistic nature. The memoir abounds in reminders of this, shown especially in his shrinking from the public gaze and from the critic's scalpel. For instance, when J. S. Mill was writing the review of Tennyson's first volume—that review that did so much to turn the tide in the young poet's favor—Tennyson, hearing of the review in advance, thus wrote to James Spedding:

"John Heath writes me word that Mill is going to review me in a new magazine, to be called *The London Review*, and favorably; but it is the last thing I wish for, and I would that you or some other who may be friends of Mill would hint as much to

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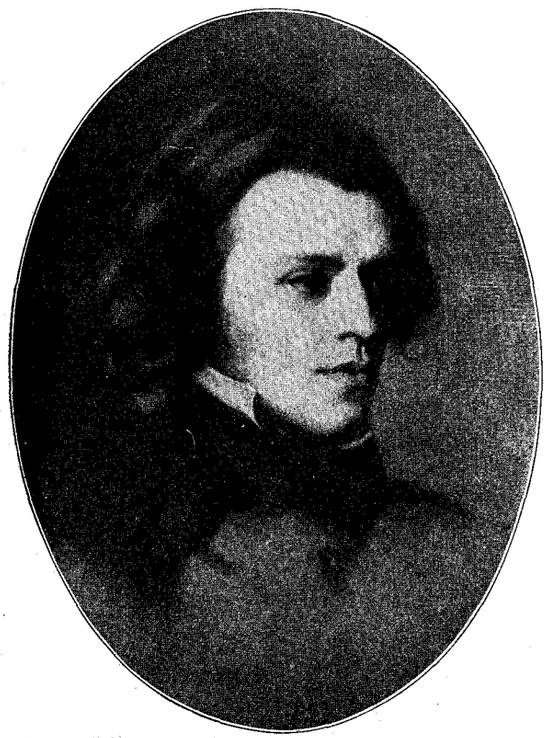
him. *I do not wish to be dragged forward again in any shape before the reading public at present*, particularly on the score of my old poems, most of which I have so corrected (particularly 'Œnone') as to make them less imperfect, which you who are a wise man would own if you had the corrections. I may very possibly send you these some time."

The same consciousness of a thin skin crops out in a letter to the Duke of Argyll over twenty years later (1859):

"Doubtless Macaulay's good opinion is worth having and I am grateful to you for letting me know it, but this time I intend to be thick-skinned; nay, I scarcely believe that I should ever feel very deeply the pen-punctures of those parasitic animalcules of the press, if they kept themselves to what I write, and did not glance spitefully and personally at myself. I hate spite."

Again, ten years later, in a squib suggested by a quatrain of



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ALFRED TENNYSON.
From the portrait painted by Samuel Lawrence.

Hood's, entitled "A Joke," we find him writing the following and entitling it "A Truth":

"While I live, the owls!
When I die, the GHOULS!!!"

"I hate spite," he said again: "I am black-blooded like all the Tennysons. I remember all the malignant things said against me, but little of the praise." Noticing this same quality in him, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky writes:

"His sensitiveness seemed to me curiously out of harmony with his large powerful frame, with his manly dark coloring, with his great, massive hands and strong square-tipped fingers. It is probable, however, that it was closely connected with the gift that made him so delicate an interpreter of the finer shades of feeling, and also with the extreme tenderness of nature with which he shrank from all infliction of suffering."

The late Master of Balliol, Jowett, writes of the same trait as follows:

"Persons have often asked how such a king among men could have been so sensitive to the opinions of the public. It seems to them unmanly that he who was one of the greatest men of the century should have been unable to stand up against the prejudices of the vulgar. It was easier to understand when looked at a little more closely. It was not really a desire of praise or fear of blame which actuated him—he was above such feelings as these; but he was grieved at the injustice and meanness of mankind which was always seeking to depreciate the fair fame of another, which, the greater or nobler a man is, is always the more eager to decry him. He doubtless experiences a great deal of pain from the attacks of his enemies."

And finally John Tyndall recalls Tennyson's own confessions, made just after the publication of "Maud," which at the time was being savagely reviewed by the London press:

"Tennyson affirmed that the oftener he read the poem the more he was convinced of its merits. It was, he considered, one of the best things he had ever done. The criticisms of the press irritated him. At Farringford, he pointed out, he was withdrawn from the world, and on taking up a paper and finding himself misconstrued and abused he suffered keen annoyance. 'A flea will annoy me. Just feel my skin,' he added, baring his wrist; a 'flea-bite will spread a square inch over its surface. The term thin-skinned is perfectly expressive. I *am* thin-skinned, and I take no pains to hide it. I know it would be considerably more dignified if I encased myself in a crust like Goethe; but that is not my nature. People imagine that I have described myself in "Maud," that it is the flower of my own life, and they ask, "Is this all he has to give us?" Nothing could be more absurd.'"

With all his poetic sensibility, Tennyson had a very practical mind. "I have known three great poets," said Barry Cornwall's wife, "Wordsworth, Browning, and your father [Tennyson], and when they chose they could be more prosaic and practical than anybody on earth." This perhaps accounts for the fact that Tennyson broke off his engagement for ten years simply because his worldly circumstances would not sooner justify matrimony. The period of waiting was prolonged by the loss of what little he had in an investment in a machine for wood-carving. So severe a hypochondria followed this loss that his friends despaired of his life (1844). The following year, however, Sir Robert Peel granted him a government pension of £200 annually. This was due largely to Carlyle's and Lord Houghton's efforts. The question was up whether Sheridan Knowles or Tennyson should receive the pension. "Peel knew nothing of either of them. Houghton said that he then made Peel read 'Ulysses,' whereupon the pension was granted to Tennyson." Tennyson consoled himself with the thought: "I have done nothing slavish to get it: I never even solicited for it either by myself or through others." A few years later (1850), Tennyson's publisher promising him a yearly royalty, his engagement was renewed and a quiet wedding followed.

Tennyson's political views are more than once touched on in the memoir. While in Cambridge he was a supporter of the anti-slavery convention (1830), and the measure abolishing subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. He even took an active part, in the same year, in the Spanish revolt against the Inquisition and the tyranny of Ferdinand.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Tennyson was by no means eager to accept the title bestowed upon him in later years. It was once refused, and almost refused the second time. The following is his letter to Gladstone, then Premier, in 1873:

"I do not like to trouble you about my own personal matters in the midst of your absorbing public work; but not only on account of my feeling for yourself, but also for the sake of that memory which we share, I speak frankly to you when I say that I had rather we should remain plain Mr. and Mrs., and that, if it were possible, the title should be first assumed by our son at any age it may be thought right to fix upon; but like enough this is against all precedent, and could not be managed; and on no account would I have suggested it, were there the least chance of the Queen's construing it into a slight of the proffered honor. I hope that I have too much of the Old-World loyalty left in me not to wear my lady's favors against all comers, should you think that it would be more agreeable to Her Majesty that I should do so."

When, the year following, Disraeli again offered him a baronetcy, he renewed his request that it be bestowed not on him, but,

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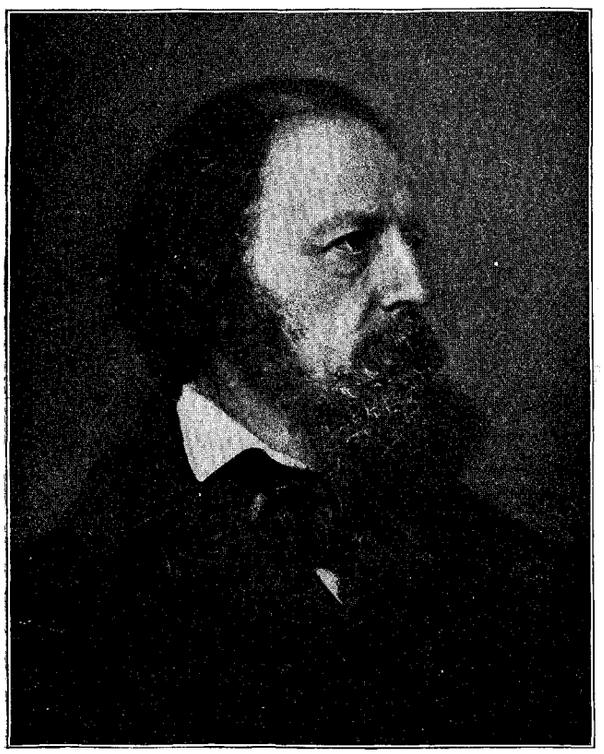
after his death, upon his son. Being assured that this could not be done, he accepted the title for his son's sake. Tennyson and Gladstone retained their friendship to the last, tho the former's opposition to Home Rule was intense. "I love Gladstone," he said to Jowett, "but I hate his Home-Rule policy." The correspondence between Tennyson and the Queen touched on this same subject once or twice, and its publication has created something of a flutter as showing that the Queen was not concealing her hostility to the policy of her Prime Minister. April 16, 1886, the Queen wrote to Tennyson: "I can not in this letter allude to politics, but I know what your feelings must be." Tennyson in his reply wrote: " . . . since your Majesty touches upon the disastrous policy of the day, I may say that I wish I may be in my own grave beyond sight and hearing, when an English army



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ALFRED TENNYSON.
From photograph by John Mayall.

fires upon the Loyalists of Ulster." The correspondence with the Queen covers twenty-five pages, but there are no other political references.

The religious views of the great poet are easily discerned in his poetry. They are seen in the memoir to have played a very important part in his life, and form the subject of comment in many of the tributes embodied in these volumes. We extract titbits here and there on this phase of his character. In Mrs. Tennyson's journal, dated at Farringford, August 17, 1868, we find: "Mr. Darwin called and seemed to be very kindly, unworldly, and agreeable. A. [Alfred Tennyson] said to him, 'Your theory of evolution does not make against Christianity'; and Darwin answered, 'No, certainly not.'"

In January, 1869, Tennyson spoke to his family with great feeling as follows:

"Yes, it is true that there are moments when the flesh is nothing to me, when I feel and know the flesh to be the vision, God and the spiritual the only real and true. Depend upon it, the spiritual *is* the real; it belongs to one more than the hand and the foot. You may tell me that my hand and my foot are only imaginary symbols of my existence, I could believe you; but you never, never can convince me that the *I* is not an eternal reality, and that the spiritual is not the true and real part of me."

These words, adds Hallam, "he spoke with such passionate earnestness that a solemn silence fell on us as he left the room." He had a profound respect for sincere religion in every shape, and it was his constantly repeated wish that the followers of all Christian creeds "should sink their differences and pull together for the bettering of mankind." So writes Father Haythornewaite, who adds the following:

"He wished that the Church of England could embrace, as he felt that Christ would have it do, all the great Nonconformist sects that loved the name of Christ. He recognized to the full that an organized religion was the needful guardian of morality. He was indignant at the expulsion of the religious orders from France, calling Paul Bert roundly 'a beast,' and angrily asking, 'What is left for poor people if you take away their religion?' He was full of compunction at once having shown a poor man what he thought an inconsistency in the Gospel, lest he should have weakened his faith in the Bible. He would repeat chant-like in his rich voice the hymns of the Roman breviary; his delicate ear particularly reveling in the sonorous roll of the Ave Regina Cœlorum.'"

On the subject of spiritualism Tennyson had this to say:

"I grant you that spiritualism must not be judged by its quacks; but I am convinced that God and the ghosts of men would choose something other than mere table-legs through which to speak to the heart of man. You tell me it is my duty to give up everything in order to propagate spiritualism. I can not see what grounds of proof (as yet) you have to go on. There is really too much flummery mixed up with it, supposing, as I am inclined to believe, there is something in it."

At another time he said: "It is hard to believe in God, but it is harder not to believe. I believe in God, not from what I see in nature, but from what I find in man." He was much impressed by Martineau's "Seat of Authority in Religion," but did not like parts of it. Jowett, who was himself strongly tinctured with German rationalism, writes that "it was in the spirit of an old saint or mystic, and not of a modern rationalist, that Tennyson habitually thought and felt about the nature of Christ. Never did the slightest shadow of ridicule or profaneness mix itself up with the applications which he made of Scripture." Tyndall tells of a conversation between himself and Tennyson:

"It presently became intensely interesting. With great earnestness Tennyson described to me a state of consciousness into which he could throw himself by thinking intently of his own name. It was impossible to give anything that could be called a description of the state, for language seemed incompetent to touch it. It was an apparent isolation of the spirit from the body. Wishing doubtless to impress upon me the reality of the phenomenon, he exclaimed 'By God Almighty,' there is no delusion in the matter! It is no nebulous ecstasy, but a state of transcendent wonder, associated with absolute clearness of mind."

[*Concluded next week.*]

HOW MRS. OLIPHANT ESTABLISHED HER FOOTING.

MRS. OLIPHANT published the first of her hundred and more works at the early age of twenty, and for the next fifteen years she was moderately busy with her pen. It was not, however, until 1863 that she felt her literary position secure, through the publication of the "Chronicles of Carringford." In her recent volume, the history of Blackwood's publishing house, she describes how, just after her husband's death and her return to Scotland, the "Chronicles" came to be written:

"I was poor, having only my own exertions to depend on, tho always possessing an absolute-foolish courage (so long as the children were well, my one formula) in life and providence. But I had not been doing well for some time. It will perhaps not be wondered at, considering the circumstances. My contributions sent from Italy, where I had passed a year watching my husband's waning life, had been, as I can see through the revelations

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of the Blackwood letters, pushed about from pillar to post, these kind-hearted men not willing to reject what they knew to be so important to me, yet caring but little for them, using them when there happened to be a scarcity of material; and after my return things were little better. . . . Why I should have formed the idea that in these circumstances, when there was every appearance that my literary gift, such as it was, was failing me, they would be likely to entertain a proposal from me for a serial story, I can scarcely now tell; but I was rash and in need. . . . I walked up to George Street, up the steep hill, with my heart beating, not knowing (tho I might very well have divined) what they would say to me. There was, indeed, only one thing they could say. They shook their heads; they were very kind, very unwilling to hurt the feelings of the poor young woman, with the heavy widow's veil hanging about her like a cloud. No; they did not think it was possible. I remember very well how they stood against the light, the major tall and straight, John Blackwood with his shoulders hunched up in his more careless bearing, embarrassed and troubled by what they saw and no doubt guessed in my face, while on my part every faculty was absorbed in the desperate pride of a woman not to let them see me cry, to keep in until I could get out of their sight. . . . I went home to find my little ones all gay and sweet, and was occupied by them for the rest of the day in a sort of cheerful despair—distraught, yet as able to play as ever (which they say is part of a woman's natural duplicity and dissimulation). But when they had all gone to bed, and the house was quiet, I sat down—and I don't know when, or if at all, I went to bed that night; but next day (I think) I had finished and sent up to the dread tribunal in George Street a short story, which was the beginning of a series of stories called the 'Chronicles of Carringford,' which set me up at once and established my footing in the world."

Mr. Lang Reviews "The Christian."—Mr. Andrew Lang, the well-known English critic, does not like Mr. Hall Caine as a novelist. He has made several efforts to read him and failed, which, however, he is kind enough to add, "need mean no more than a want of 'preestablished harmony' between me and Mr. Hall Caine." But Mr. Lang, through stress of circumstance, has had to review and presumably to read "The Christian," and he borrows a phrase from one of its characters with which to describe it: he calls it "a rampage for souls." It is, he thinks, "in essence a book written on wrong principles and in a style full of glare and noise." For John Storm, the hero, Mr. Lang has contempt, 'calls him "impossible," and "egregiously absurd." Glory Quayle he calls "a tempest in petticoats"; and then, after dealing with the adventures of the twain somewhat in detail, he further unburdens his soul as follows (*Cosmopolis*, October):

"The book is a noisy, tedious thing of froth, not of fire. It glares with patches of 'local color.' When one knows anything of the life described, one recognizes the falseness of the pictures, and distrusts the pictures of the life one does not know. If a foreign reader takes up the book, let him not believe, in spite of such applause as it may win, that this is the kind of literature which men of letters in England delight to honor. The moral purpose and the art, like that of a flamboyant 'poster,' may charm the illiterate, and the press may be as complaisant as usual; but literature has no concern with such work as 'The Christian,' nor true religion and undefiled with the hero."

Henry James's "Improper" Book.—"What Maisie Knew" is the title of Henry James's new book, and *The Westminster Gazette* critic is quite overawed by the literary skill the author shows in handling a "highly improper" subject. We quote its review in full:

"It is difficult for a critic, even for the vainest, to review the work of a living master. One is apt to steal over the pages with a sense of shyness, as if the paltry criticism one dared make were after all rather a joke against oneself—a ridiculous thing, to be perpetrated from very wanton appreciation.

"Mr. James's books do not appeal to the many; but to the few who feel their exquisite delicacy, who can linger over those written portraits of human beings again and again, and know them to be unique in the English language—in fact, the only specimens of the art that creates, without the aid of sensation, passion, romance—without even footlights, as it were, to throw them into a popular relief, they have a peculiar value that few authors can command. His living persons whom we know and love, and can never forget—a little old lady, perhaps, or a servant; a sensitive child, a young tutor, a 'Brooksmith,' or a 'Morgan'—how they remain with us long after the thread of the quiet story may have passed from our mind!

"To these lovers of Mr. Henry James's writings his last book, 'What Maisie Knew,' will be a surprise, even perhaps a shock, and assuredly with those others who have not cared for his work it should be popular, for it is improper. Oh! highly improper; yet so delicately put, so masterly written, with such infinite tact, humor, and pathos that a vile subject is drowned in its medium, and one closes the book with a laugh at the dexterity of the conjurer, and a deep appreciation for the beauty of its details, the subtle drawing of fine differences scattered over its pages, and, in spite of monstrous situations, the tender humanity that bubbles up in the midst of very inhuman scenes, all of which is far beyond the mere conjurer's art. Audacious and improper, but withal a great book."

NOTES.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has taken to himself a third wife. For his second wife he came to America. For his third he has gone to Japan, and her name is Mrs. Watanabe.

IN reviewing James Lane Allen's "Choir Invisible," the London *Athenæum* says: "Most of the writing is excellent, and full of effective touches. If anything, Mr. Allen is a little too fond of the grand style, which, however, he manages very well. There is a delicate literary flavor about many of his images; sometimes they seem too directly reminiscent, as when he says: 'It is the woman who bursts the whole grape of sorrow against the irrepressible palate.' To 'flirt a person' sounds a little odd to an English ear, and suggests the idiom of the old lady who could not go to church because 'there was a party as sneered her boots.'"

GABRIELLE D'ANNUNZIO has succeeded in getting himself elected to the Italian Parliament, but he emphatically denies that this means that he will give up art. On the contrary, he is even now having erected a festival theater, a "Temple to the Tragic Muse," on the shore of Lake Albano. Asked about his reported intention of abandoning art, he said (as reported in the New York *Herald*): "*Nunc et semper*, I think art is the supreme function of life, that there is nothing in the world higher or more important. I persist in thinking that in the existence of a people a grand manifestation of art is worth more than a treaty of alliance or a tributary law. That which can never die outvalues that which is decrepit and feeble. The cunning and cruelty of a Malatesta are emblazoned for all eternity in a medallion by Pisanello. And that which survives the policy of Machiavelli is the nerve of his strong and hardy prose that still enthralls us. I think I expressed this belief with sufficient clarity and courage in my discourse at Ortona. I claimed before the people the absolute superiority of the poet. How, then, can you imagine that I should renounce my privilege? Even amid all the ardor of the electoral struggle, after a tumultuous day, I could sit down to the joy of translating the great scene of Cassandra in the 'Agamemnon' of Æschylus, for our glorious tragedienne [Dusé]. No! *Nulla dies sine linea*. I have never trangressed this precept. I never intend to infringe upon it. I am a writer. I am passionately devoted to my art. And, just as I have poured out all my youth before my love for literature, so I shall consecrate all my life to the same passion. I can truly say I know none more noble!"

MISS EMMA THURSBY, the widely famous concert singer, is now giving music lessons in New York city, having withdrawn from public work. A *Sun* reporter recently sought her out and had an interesting talk with her. She maintains that the American voices are the finest in the world and that European teachers admit it. America alone is skeptical. She tells also this story about Jean de Reszke and Adelina Patti: "I like that story about the revival of Gounod's 'Romeo and Juliet' in Paris several years ago. It had failed at first, you know, and had been shelved for some time. Jean de Reszke was finally asked if he would sing at its revival. He consented on condition that they would get the finest possible *Juliet* to sing with him. They secured Patti, and the rehearsals began. It was an interesting conjunction of two stars, one of the old school, the other of the new. Well, at the first rehearsal Patti sang her balcony song; sang it in her inimitable way, with all those little, graceful, birdlike gestures which used to be the universal accompaniment of any and every operatic rôle. When she had finished De Reszke was delighted with the beauty of her singing and praised it generously. Then his turn came, and he sang with that perfect art of his, fitting every gesture perfectly to the feeling which the words of the song indicated. When he had finished Patti stopped the orchestra.

"'Wait!' she exclaimed. 'So that is your new school. Well, I think I'd like to try that myself,' and she made the orchestra go back to the beginning of her own song. And they said," continued Miss Thursby, "that the way she sang it was a revelation.

"After all," she went on, "Patti was the greatest artist we have had."

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SCIENCE.

HOW DOES HARD STUDY AFFECT THE MIND?

IN 1895 the Silesian Society of National Instruction appointed a special commission of physicians and teachers to examine into the effect of prolonged study on the mental capacity of children. The results of the labors of this commission, which are interesting in the highest degree both to psychologists and teachers, are summarized by M. H. Ebbinghaus in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 2). We translate a few paragraphs from his report, as follows:

"The methods employed hitherto were of two types: in the first a single determinate course of instruction was decided upon and applied for a certain time to the children serving as a basis for calculation about other courses and longer lessons. To this category belong the investigations of the Austrian pedagogist Burgerstein, who, taking children of several classes—eleven to thirteen years—caused them to perform a great number of simple additions and multiplications, making them work during four periods of ten minutes separated by rests of five minutes, corresponding to an hour's lesson. Others, such as Sikorski and Hoepfner, made use of long dictations as a means of testing; Richter had recourse to easy calculations in Algebra and exercises in Greek. In every instance the work required is relatively simple, but it is prolonged enough to allow the influence of mental tension to be taken into account.

"The experiments of Burgerstein showed that the rapidity of calculation increased from one period to the next, especially from the first to the second, so that for the last ten minutes the increase in reference to the first ten was 40 per cent.; but the percentage of errors doubled during the same time (from 3 to 6 per cent.). This increase was specially marked between the second and third periods. Kraepelin has deduced from these experiments pessimistic conclusions that do not seem to me to be justified.

"It is clear, in fact, that habitual lessons differ absolutely from this prolonged test of calculation; they do not demand the same mental strain and have not the same fatiguing character of monotony for the child. It is beyond doubt that the increase of mistakes with passage of time can not be attributed wholly to fatigue, and that negligence, resulting from the monotony of the work, which takes away all interest from it rapidly, bears a considerable share.

"It seems, then, preferable to experiment with lessons as they are ordinarily given; to allow the lesson to take its usual course and to test from time to time, by convenient methods, the intellectual influence exercised by it. The methods based on this principle form the second of the classes mentioned above. Griesbach, an Alsatian pedagogist, takes as a criterion the sensibility of the skin. He has observed that mental strain results in diminishing this sensibility, that is, in lessening our faculty of discerning the two points of a compass placed on the skin at greater or less distances. His observations showed that the sensitiveness of the skin was greatly lessened at the close of a lesson, and, in general, at the end of the third hour. . . .

"This method was very seductive to the members of the commission, but on reflection it was found to be not free from defects. Even admitting the relation between the sensibility of the skin and intellectual fatigue, how shall this relation be formulated, and how shall it be shown to what increase of one a certain diminution of the other corresponds? . . .

"After due examination the commission fixed upon the following method as the first for its researches: the children were caused to perform, before the beginning of their lessons and at the end of every hour of study, easy calculations (additions and multiplications) for ten minutes."

At the same time a second method was used, that has been already applied in England and America, and is described on another page of THE DIGEST under the heading "The Measurement of Memory." Besides this a third, called the "method of combination," was used, in which passages were submitted to the children in a mutilated state, syllables or words being missing, and they were asked to fill these in. The three methods were applied during February, 1896, simultaneously in a boys' school of fifteen classes and a girls' school of eleven classes. Some of the results were as follows:

"There were not only differences [of intellectual capacity] between one class and the next; there were also differences, sometimes profound ones, among the members of the same class. . . . The differentiation between various groups of scholars appeared most clearly in the trial by 'combination.' . . . The quantity of work done diminishes gradually from the superior group of each class to the inferior group, and at the same time the number of faults increases. These differences are most marked in the lower classes.

"The comparison of results shows that in the lower classes the girls are always behind the boys of the same age, no matter which method is used. . . . In the upper classes the case is reversed. The classes of girls give results sometimes better than, but always at least equal to, those of the boys' classes. . . . The intellectual superiority that exists among boys of eleven years disappears entirely or nearly at sixteen years, the intellectual development of the girls being a little more rapid than that of the boys. . . .

"The lower classes, during the whole course of the lessons, are behind the middle classes; . . . at the end of the fourth hour the difference is almost twice as large as at the beginning of the lesson or at the end of the fourth hour. . . . It seems as if the lower classes are still too young and do not possess the necessary resistance for prolonged study.

"To sum up, as far as elementary exercise of the memory is concerned, . . . the duration of study for five morning hours does not seem to have any influence on the mental capacity of children, or at least this influence is counterbalanced by a better adaptation to the method of testing that is chosen. In the presence of a larger number of clear associations, like those that the method of calculation gives us, we see a gradual diminution of mental capacity as the length of the lessons increases."

As regards mental fatigue, which appears so much more strongly in some classes than in others, the writer suggests that it may not be an evil, any more than is physical fatigue in the case of the athlete, at any rate, if its degree is normal; there will always be some scholars whose lessons during the last hours of school will do them no good, but this, Ebbinghaus remarks, concerns the parents rather than the teacher; he can not adapt his class-instruction to a few weaklings.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR ANTARCTIC ANCESTORS.

THE ancestors of all the higher European and American mammals came from a prehistoric Antarctic continent, if we are to agree with a theory just advanced by Dr. Florentino Ameghino of the University of La Plata. If his views be true, and if we are to accept also the Darwinian theory, it must follow that our own animal ancestors once dwelt in the vicinity of the South Pole, instead of in the North Pole where an eminent divine has located the Garden of Eden. Dr. Ameghino's views are regarded as somewhat startling by his brother geologists, who are scarcely ready to accept them. *Natural Science* (October) has the following to say about them:

"It is well known that, according to our present information, the chief types of the higher mammals all suddenly appear both in Europe and North America at the dawn of the Tertiary period. We are acquainted with old land surfaces of the late Secondary period in both countries, but hitherto we have not found a trace of the ancestors of the higher Tertiary mammals on any of them. Dr. Ameghino now claims to have discovered these long-lost ancestors of the Cretaceous period in Patagonia. He believes in the theory of an Antarctic continent, which split up at the beginning of the Tertiary period into South America, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and less important islands. Here he considers that the Mesozoic ancestors of the mammals were evolved. He believes that they first wandered into the Euro-Asiatic continent at the end of the Cretaceous period from South

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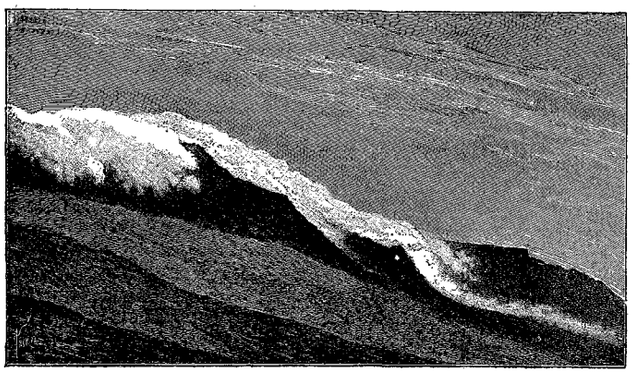
Africa, when they became directly connected with the lands of the northern hemisphere. These mammals passed directly from the Euro-Asiatic continent by a land-bridge into North America. Then the Isthmus of Panama was formed, and many of the later Tertiary mammals were able to wander back to the land of their primeval ancestors in the direction of Patagonia.

"The theory is a pretty one, and we only wish the facts supporting it were more convincing; for some theory of this kind would explain many mysteries in the distribution of animals. For our own part, we can not recognize the very antique and ancestral features which Dr. Ameghino perceives in his '*Pyrotherium*-fauna' from Patagonia; but we must await the promised memoir in which the remarkable new mammals in question are to be fully described."

A CASCADE OF CLOUDS.

A CASCADE of clouds, pouring steadily over a high escarpment of cliffs for three whole months, but never reaching the bottom—vanishing in mid-air as if by miracle: this is what one may see in Cape Town, South Africa, from January till April. The phenomenon, which is well known to meteorologists, is described in *La Nature* (October 9) by M. L. de Launay, a large part of whose article we translate below:

"When the traveler arrives for the first time at the Cape of Good Hope in fine weather, during a fresh southeast wind that



CLOUD CASCADE AT CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

covers the sea with white-caps, and when he comes in sight, under a brilliant blue sky, of the marvelous panorama of the bay of Cape Town, with the lofty escarpments of Table Mountain dominating the city . . . he is often surprised by a strange phenomenon, which has never been seen in other countries except very imperfectly. Over all the plateau that forms the top of Table Mountain extends a white layer of clouds like a pall; it stretches out, hangs over the abyss, falls in a cascade and flows toward the city; but these white cascades, suspended as it were in mid-air, cease suddenly in space several hundred feet from their starting-point, while all around the weather remains fine, the sky blue and the sun brilliant. 'The table-cloth is laid,' or, the 'mountain has its wig on,' the sailors say.

"It is a long time since this phenomenon was first observed by travelers and we find an engraving representing it in one of the oldest books about the Cape—the travels of Le Vaillant (1780–85). The following is the very exact description given by this author:

"'The southeast wind is heralded at the Cape by a little blue cloud that is first seen on the summit of Table Mountain on the side of the Devil and the Lion's Head. The air then begins to be cooler; little by little the cloud grows and develops. It increases in size until the whole top of the Table is covered with it; it is commonly said then that "the mountain has its wig on." Now the cloud precipitates itself with violence and falls toward the city; one would think that a deluge were about to overwhelm and destroy it; but as fast as it reaches the foot of the mountain it is dissipated and evaporates, it seems to vanish into nothingness. The sky continues to be calm and serene without interruption. . . .

"'This southeast wind,' adds Le Vaillant, 'lasts three months, from January to April, and causes great trouble; it blows so hard that to preserve plants it is necessary to surround the gardens on all sides with strong fences. The same thing must be done with young trees, which, without these precautions, would never put out branches on the side of the wind and would bend over in the opposite direction.'

"We will only add to these observations of Le Vaillant that the same phenomenon is reproduced at other seasons, for it was on October 1, 1895, at the beginning of the southern spring, that we took the photographs from which the accompanying illustrations were made. As he very truly says, the trees are absolutely laid flat by the wind . . . it is only at the foot of the mountain and under its shelter that the wonderful vegetation, half European and half tropical, that makes the environs of Cape Town so charming, can grow, nourished by the streams that descend the mountainside.

"The phenomenon of the cloud-cascades is not strictly confined to Table Mountain. In descending by the railway from the Karoo plateau to the Cape, about twelve hours before reaching the coast, near Lanesburg, we could see, at sunset, a wonderful effect of rosy and golden light on the purple horizontal mountains, crowned with a layer of clouds, which flowed toward the plain and poured over in some degree. . . .

"We can find the explanation of what happens, without going farther, by taking the classic walk over the Kloof at Cape Town, consisting of a climb to the southwest between Table Mountain and an isolated peak called the Lion's Head, traversing a little pass and descending toward the opposite side of Table Mountain toward a beautiful rocky inlet. . . .

"Having reached this spot, this same morning of October 1, in absolutely clear weather, we could observe, as it were, the arrival of the clouds, in the form of thick gray mists, driven by the wind over the sea from the Antarctic ice, and piled up at the foot and along the flanks of the high escarpments by which on this side the Table plateau is bounded.

"As noon approaches and the heat increases, these mists, as our picture shows, are raised little by little, as if toward the sun, and gliding up the slopes, reach the edge of the plateau, which they then cover all at once with surprising suddenness, which, it would appear, constitutes a real danger for mountain-climbers.

"We have seen the clouds then extend toward Cape Town and, ourselves returning to that side of the mountain, have seen them in the afternoon flow over, glide down the cliffs like a fluid mass of water or snow, in a constant movement of descent, flowing around the projections and into the crevices of the rocks, and finally disappearing, drawn out into long white streamers, a little lower down.

"It seems evident that these mists constitute, in the extremely dry air of Cape Town, an anomaly brought about by the interposition of this screen of mountains. This helps us to understand how, when they reach a lower level than that of the plateau, they are dissipated, or melt into the air, simply charging it with a little more water-vapor, but not bringing it anywhere near the saturation-point, and hence causing no rain. Constantly replaced by fresh arrivals, they thus produce the strange effect of cascades of clouds in constant movement—a veritable meteorologic curiosity."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Authenticity of a Painting Determined by the X-Rays.—"Scarcely a week passes," says the *Chronique Industrielle*, Paris, "that some one does not report a new application of the marvelous Roentgen rays, which nothing seems to escape. Now a journal notices a service that the mysterious light may render to the expert examination of old paintings. A Munich amateur had a 'Christ Crowned with Thorns,' which was attributed to Albert Dürer. The work was very beautiful, but its authenticity was doubted. It was proposed to photograph it with the Roentgen rays and the attempt was as successful as could have been desired. There were seen on the photograph very distinctly all the details that time, blackening the painting, had caused to disappear, and it was possible to read very distinctly the monogram of Dürer surmounting the date 1421, as well as a two-line Latin inscription that had also become illegible."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE MEASUREMENT OF MEMORY.

PROF. ALFRED BINET, the celebrated French psychologist, in a paper in the *Année Biologique* on "The Experimental Study of Memory," treats of this among other related subjects. We quote the following from an abridgment printed in *The American Naturalist* (October):

"Altho the methods used for measuring the memory may have been crude, as they still are, it is nevertheless a great advance to be able to introduce the concept of measurement into this problem at all. So far attempts have been made to measure but one kind of memory, the direct faculty of acquisition. The experiments deal with the number of memory-images that can be stored up at a single trial, without allowing the subject time to rest. This is called in English the 'mental span' of the memory; I have proposed for it the term '*faculté de prehension.*' Several successive investigations have already been made on the measurement of the memory for figures and syllables; these are localized memories, the development of which can not be considered as a sign of the development of the other memories; we must, therefore, make many reservations in interpreting the conclusions to be drawn from these experiments. The experiment may be made as follows: a series of figures is read to the subject at a regular speed (the speed used is in general two figures per second) and without any special accentuation; as soon as he has heard the series, the subject, having been told beforehand of the requirement, endeavors to repeat the figures without error and in the order in which he heard them. The experiment is repeated several times, beginning with a small number of figures, *e.g.*, four, which any adult can give correctly; it is then increased to five figures, then to six, and so on, until a number is reached which the subject can no longer repeat correctly; care is taken to repeat each trial, and to allow sufficient intervals of rest to avoid fatigue and the confusion of figures in the memory. This procedure, adopted by Jacobs, Galton, and many others, has already borne fruit. It is not, properly speaking, a test of the memory alone; it is extremely difficult, be it said in passing, to experiment on any isolated psychological phenomenon; the experiments taken together show, on the contrary, that the subject employs not only his memory but also his powers of voluntary attention; this explains why children retain fewer figures by this method than adults; their inferiority is certainly due to the fact that they have less control over their attention. The average educated adult retains seven figures; a child from six to eight retains five; a child of ten retains six. A difference of one single figure is of considerable importance in the results, and it is one of the drawbacks of this method that we can not operate with fractions of figures. I have had occasion to measure the retentive memory of Jacques Inaudi, the celebrated lightning calculator; he is able to commit more than forty figures at one trial; it will be seen from this how far his memory is above the average."

Recent Estimates of Geological Time.—"In an address made June 3 at the annual meeting of the Victoria Institute, in London," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "Lord Kelvin estimated the age of the earth, since it was sufficiently cooled to become the abode of plants and animals, to be about 20,000,000 years, within limits of error perhaps ranging between 15,000,000 and 30,000,000 years. This estimate, nearly agreeing with another by Clarence King from similar physical data, has generally been regarded by geologists, says Warren Upham, in *The American Geologist* for October, 1897, as too short for the processes of sedimentation and erosion, and for the evolution of floras and faunas, of which the earth's strata bear record. More probably, as ratios and computations by Dana, Walcott, and other geologists, somewhat harmoniously indicate, the duration of time since the beginning of life on the earth has been some three to five times longer than Kelvin's estimate, or from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 years. The larger figures imply for the dawn of life, to the development of the Cambrian and Silurian faunas probably 50,000,000 years; thence to the end of Paleozoic time, perhaps 30,000,000 years; onward through Mesozoic time, about 15,000,000 years; and through the Tertiary era, about 5,000,000 years. The comparatively very short Quaternary era, having, in its organic evolution, as shown by the marine mollusca, no higher ratio to Tertiary time than 1:50, may, therefore, have occupied only about 100,000 years."

NON-FLAMMABLE WOOD.

THE above is the title of a paper read by Charles E. Ellis at the International Congress of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at London, and now printed in *Cassier's Magazine* (October). Mr. Ellis says that the plan of making wood slow-burning or non-burning by treating it with some chemical preparation is a very old one, a patent for such a process having been granted in England as long ago as 1625. But the old inventors labored under the disadvantage of being ignorant of the chemical and physical qualities of wood. Says Mr. Ellis:

"The various kinds of timber vary much in analysis, but (taking an average) wood may be said to contain about 40 per cent. of water, 58 per cent. of combustible elements, and nearly 2 per cent. of incombustible elements, or ash, comprising various salts of lime, potash, and the like. In structure it consists of a number of cells or vessels, varying also with every kind of wood, in or around which the combustible materials above referred to are contained.

"It is obvious that the main difficulty of getting rid of the combustible elements and substituting others lies in providing means for treating the cells without rupturing their delicate structure, and so deteriorating the value of the timber.

"It is claimed for the new non-inflammable wood that this difficulty has been successfully overcome. By this process the timber is placed in a cylinder and a vacuum is formed. Steam is then admitted, causing the moisture in the wood to vaporize, the products of the vapor being drawn off. A vacuum is again formed, and the saturating liquid, containing certain salts, is forced in fine spray mixed with steam into the cylinder, until the wood is thoroughly impregnated. The wood is then dried, and is ready for use. The salts which are thus forced into the wood by the process of saturation retard the rapid carbonization of the wood under high heat, and particularly the generation of combustible gases, which are the cause of flame."

After a description of experiments and tests that seem to show that wood thus treated will neither burn nor carbonize quickly, Mr. Ellis speaks thus of some of its chief characteristics:

"The treated wood weighs from 8 to 15 per cent. more than ordinary wood of the same kind, the increase of weight varying with the character of the wood employed. In some cases it takes a slightly deeper color, but its general appearance is identical. There appears to be no considerable difference in working it, and, like ordinary wood, it is capable of receiving a high polish. So far as experience goes the treatment is of a permanent character. Pieces of wood have been tested after a lapse of two years since the treatment, and found to possess all the non-inflammable qualities, and in the opinion of eminent chemists, lapse of time can not diminish the incombustibility of the wood, since stability and non-volatility are the characteristics of the chemicals employed.

"It is also stated by experts that the process of saturation has a valuable preservative action, and that wood treated by the process will be largely protected from dry rot, insects, etc. That this is at least probable is evident from the consideration pointed out by Laslett—that it is the combustible elements of timber which affect its durability, not only by their liability to oxidize in the open air, but by reason of there being the very elements which are consumed by various insects and fungi and other organisms which destroy the wood. A process, therefore, which consists in the treatment of timber in the manner described would appear *a priori* to be as efficacious in its preservative effect as in insuring incombustibility."

The use of this wood is specially recommended in naval architecture, and on the two following grounds:

"(1) As being non-flammable, it is obviously so far at least superior to ordinary wood; (2) by reason of its low conductivity of heat it may be most usefully employed in substitution for material with greater conductive power.

"With regard to (1) the risks of fires at sea are so terrible that little need be said on this part of the case. As to the danger of fire in naval warfare it is not necessary to go back further than the battle of the Yalu. Mr. H. W. Wilson, in 'Ironclads in Action,'

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points out that the number of fires which occurred on board the ships of both combatants was a striking feature of that battle. The *Lai Yuen* was so severely burnt that nothing but her iron-work remained above the water-line. The *Ting Yuen* and the *Ching Yuen* were on fire three times, the *Chen Yuen* eight times, while four other vessels were on fire at least once.

"'The Japanese,' says Mr. Wilson, 'suffered somewhat from fire, tho not so seriously as the Chinese. Doubtless their ships were in better order, and discipline on board them was more thoroughly maintained. It is also probable that less wood was used in the construction of their vessels. The fires seem to have been the effect of gunpowder alone.' . . .

"The Navy Department of the United States has already specified that all wood used in the construction of vessels recently ordered—I believe about thirty in number—shall be treated by the new process, and the Japanese Government, who are always desirous of embodying in their designs any modern improvement, have also specified the treated wood for all timber used in the construction of the two new cruisers now building in American shipyards.

"The second point above alluded to, namely, the low degree of conductivity of wood, points to its use in many cases where hitherto wood could not be used on account of the danger of fire. I may instance ammunition-boxes, particularly where they contain smokeless powder, which, as is well known, is of so sensitive a character as to be materially affected by changes of temperature. It is also suggested that cylinders, and even boilers, might be cased with the wood, and thus materially increase the efficiency of the steam service, and further conduce to the comfort and health of the men on board. In this connection it is of interest to note that, in experiments that have been recently made, it was shown that the conductivity of treated wood was about 50 per cent. less than that of ordinary wood of the same kind.

"Great radiation of heat is necessarily consequent on the use of metals, and it is submitted that many uses may be found, whether on war, passenger, or cargo steamers, for a material of less conductivity. In the case of ships passing through the tropics, this point becomes one of first importance."

Increase of Rain in Modern Times.—"According to M. Camille Flammarion," says *La Génie Moderne*, "who has compared all the hydrometric observations made at the Paris Observatory for about two hundred years, the amount of rain that falls in our regions is increasing yearly. This increase may be seen at the first glance by examining the averages of different periods. From 1689 to 1719 there fell an average of 485.7 millimeters [191.2 inches] of water:

From 1720 to 1751	409.4
" 1773 to 1797	492.5
" 1804 to 1824	503.7
" 1825 to 1844	507.5
" 1845 to 1872	522.4
" 1873 to 1896	557.4

"It is certain that the year 1897 will be fully up to any of its predecessors in the matter of rain. The rainfall is increasing, then, at Paris, from period to period. To avoid this moist conclusion, we must maintain that the old observations were made carelessly. But—at the Paris Observatory! the thing is inadmissible! It would be interesting to compare with these numbers the heights of the Seine and the dates of its inundations. But, on the other hand, the modern construction of quays, the part played by the dams and weirs erected by our engineers, as well as the precautions taken against sudden rises, bring in an element foreign to meteorology, whose exact share in the results it would not be easy to confute."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Medical Cripples.—One-cure doctors and medical faddists of all kinds are compared by *The British Medical Journal* to the contestants in sack-races, cricketers who play on one leg, and performers of similar pseudo-athletic feats, in that they wilfully limit their powers. It says: "The one-legged cricketers are not in it with the one-cure doctors, the men who cure everything by hydropathy or send all their consumptives to one place, who pin their faith entirely upon massage, or electricity, or oxygen, or whatever may be the fashion of the moment. But there is another type of medical sack-racing which is almost equally ridiculous, that, namely, which is patronized by those enthusiasts who are so convinced as to the truth of some special fad or other as to diet that they can not be content till they have tried it on the sick. Abstinence from animal food is one of these fads, abstinence from alcohol is another. We have not yet heard of a hospital founded on the principle of abstaining from the use of opium, but there ought to be one if all that has been said about that drug is to be accepted; while certainly the prophets and prophetesses of a pure-meat diet should establish for the benefit of their poorer brethren an institution for the popularization of the 'beefsteak cure.' We have heard also of a diet of fruit and nuts which might well have a hospital for its adherents, for is it not hard that even a vegetarian at a vegetarian hospital may have to eat cereals? . . . All these one-legged institutions are tarred with the same brush in this respect, that the patient in choosing his hospital chooses his treatment, which is ethically wrong. If there is a place for such hospitals—and we do not say that there is no place—it must be left to the doctor to decide to which institution each case must go, and such special institutions must lower their pretensions and become mere administrators of lines of treatment prescribed by independent physicians. We can quite believe that it would be an advantage to have a series of institutions at which different lines of treatment should be exclusively carried on, so that whether steaks or starvation were prescribed they should be done in first-class style. But for a patient to ask a physician to cure him with certain reservations as to means is much like asking a surgeon to cut a leg off with one hand in his breeches pocket."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IN connection with the proposed submarine telegraph cable between the north of Scotland and Iceland, it is stated," says *The Electrical World*, "that the Icelandic Parliament has granted the Great Northern Telegraph Company, of Copenhagen, a sudsidy of 35,000 kroners [$9,450] for 20 years. The distance from the nearest point of Scotland to the Faröe Islands is about 250 miles, the greatest depth being 254 fathoms, while the bottom is composed of débris of shells and mud. The distance from the Faröe Islands to Iceland is about 350 miles, the depth averaging a little under 300 fathoms, the bottom being there also composed of sand, shells, and mud."

"THE power of the waves of the ocean," says *The Journal of Commerce*, Boston," has recently been measured by a dynamometer invented by the English engineer, Thomas Stevenson. The apparatus consists of a vertical surface of a given size which rests upon springs, the resisting power of which has been exactly measured. The force exerted upon the springs is recorded by a registering apparatus upon a roll of paper, and can be read off by means of a scale. This apparatus is fastened to an outlying rock at ebb-tide, being exposed to the flood. Experiments made with this dynamometer have shown during a storm a pressure exceeding seventy-five hundred pounds per square foot. This, however, is not considered the full extent of the power of the waves, for it is known that rocks weighing from six to fifteen tons have been displaced almost seventy feet in a horizontal direction by the power of the waves, and the power mentioned above would not be sufficient to exert that strength."

BAZIN'S roller-boat, which was heralded with such a flourish of trumpets, but which did not come up to its inventor's expectations, is not a complete failure, after all. For some time past, engineers in the service of the French Government have been experimenting with it in the Seine and in the open sea off Havre. The conclusion at which they have arrived is, says *Transport*, "that M. Bazin is right in principle, and that the use of rollers or wheels economizes seventy per cent. of power as compared with an ordinary keel. The boat behaves well in rough weather, is easily maneuvered, and throws up very little swell—a point of some importance in river traffic. Their opinion is, however, that M. Bazin's invention can only be regarded as a satisfactory experiment and not a solution of the problem. Among its various defects are want of bulk and of propelling power."

"A WASHINGTON despatch dated October 2," says *The Electrical World*, "states that the Navy Department has received a report of some experiments made with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between the Italian coast and a fleet of vessels at anchor a good distance away. A very meager account of the arrangement of the apparatus is given, as follows: "A vertical copper wire well covered with gutta-percha was attached to a ship's mast ninety feet high. One end was attached to a receiver on board ship, and the other end was free. On shore a mast of the same height was erected, and to its vertical wire a transmitter was attached. Another mast and transmitter were placed in an arsenal close by. At a distance of over twelve miles messages were transmitted from the two masts on shore to the two ships afloat, the receiving-instruments on board the ships being placed well down in the ship, and at least eight feet under water. It is stated that tests of the invention are now being conducted at Kiel, Germany, and that Russia and Austria will soon make some experiments with it to determine its practicability. The invention does not seem to have aroused any particular interest in this country, but it is stated that if the results of the tests being made in Europe are satisfactory the Navy Department may take the matter up and conduct some experiments on its own account."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE DEAD HAND IN THE CHURCH.

IS the church of the future to be bound by the wishes and beliefs of the dead past? This is the question which in various forms is asked and answered by Rev. Clarence Lathbury in *The Arena* (October). He refers to a law passed in New York State in 1875, whereby a church or educational institution may be incorporated and set going for all time, under the guaranty of the State that, so long as half a dozen of persons desire it, the property shall be held to its original purpose. This law, however, does not furnish the theme but simply the starting-point for the article. The writer proceeds as follows:

"There is the possibility of establishing institutions in this 'land of the free and home of the brave,' and imposing upon them popes and autocrats worse than Leo XIII. or Abdul Hamid. The hand still and cold is stretched forth from the grave, and is mightier than a thousand hands of the living. It is obstructing the path of human development. The disintegrated brains of Augustine and the early Fathers, of Luther, of Calvin, of Wesley, of Channing, of Ballou, the makers of artificial and inane creeds who flourished in the Dark Ages of the planet, hold posterity back from the shining gates of present revelation and their skeleton fingers fasten it to the decrepit body of a dying creed.

"This is especially evident in the field of theology. Our denominational seminaries lie helplessly under the benumbing influence of the dead hand, automatically chanting the litanies and rehearsing the creeds of ancient times. They are moored in the quiet inlets of the stream of thought flowing to the infinite sea. Physical science keeps pace with the spheres, but theology gropes in charnel-houses and, like the antiquarian, busies itself with the *débris* of structures that have served their generation. Science stands erect with clear eye and open face, but the dead finger of a dead past is pointed at theology, and theology slinks away tremblingly, not daring to meet the ghost and bid it down."

Why should this be? asks the writer. The old theologies are as foreign to us as the old astronomies. Truth must be interpreted anew by each generation, just as new sunlight, new water, is required for the needs of the new day. "The manna must be gathered fresh every morning; it will not keep over-night." We quote further:

"This enthroning the Fathers and handing them the scepter of the present is simply puerile. We are the ancient. The world was never so old and wise as now. The modern man gathers up the erudition and experiences of all cycles of history, and supplements them with those of the present. He is therefore the conclusion and embodiment of all discovery and wisdom since the dawn of time. Why then should he go to the Fathers? It is more fitting that they should come to him. Science takes this only reasonable position. The university that should attempt to reiterate the past would die out and become an amusing memory.

"The dead hand in theology is even more ridiculous, for it enters a domain higher and grander. If it is intolerable in the science of the rocks, the stars, and the verdure, how is it in theology—the science of God? It is worse, for it throttles the moral life, arresting moral growth. It stupefies the God-given intellect and turns it into a thinking machine manipulated by persons who have lain in their graves, it may be for millenniums. It is a kind of animated Ouija or Planchette moved by spirits of long ago who are forbidden to return with intuitions gained since the terrestrial record closed. Why not restate theology in modern terminology, as well as biology, zoology, philology, psychology, or any of the other ologies? Why take a photograph of an ancient portrait that could never have been exact, when the living truth may be thrown up by a modern camera? Why ask what ancient theology said that the Bible said that Christ or Moses said that God said, when God is here in greater power and clearer vision than ever before? Why procure our sunlight by the roundabout process of the moon reflected from a mirror, when the dear old orb is shining in the heaven of to-day? Why take a report of a report of a report, when we may listen to God for ourselves?"

Mr. Lathbury refers sarcastically to the "blessed freedom" vouchsafed by Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, as expressed by the declaration of the Presbytery of Cincinnati: "We advocate a full and free critical study of the Scriptures for the purpose of vindicating the true nature of the Scriptures as held by our church." This he likens to instructions to a corps of teachers to study electricity frankly, but to be sure to reject any revelation tending to substantiate the delusion concerning the X rays; or to study frankly the science of medicine, but to be sure to reject the microbe-theory. Such a position, he thinks, forbids all frank study of the Scriptures; induces hypocrisy; originates ambiguous and double-faced creeds; drains the church of her rich life blood, that is, her virile and independent thinkers; and fosters a doctrine of sectarian infallibility that prohibits progress.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND DENOMINATIONALISM.

THERE has always been more or less opposition to the Christian Endeavor movement in various denominational quarters because of the broad religious and doctrinal basis on which the movement proceeds. The fear has existed in some denominations that the tendency of the Endeavor movement would be to

JOHN WILLIS BAER.

weaken the allegiance of the young people to their own churches and their own denominational standards. This fear has prompted the organization of several young people's societies on a strictly denominational basis, and some of these societies have had a very large growth. In the Presbyterian churches the effort has been made to organize the young people in Westminster leagues, these societies to be maintained and conducted under strictly Presbyterian auspices and along Presbyterian lines. The formation of these leagues has met with much greater favor in the Southern Presbyterian churches than in those of the North. In fact, a proposition to secure an indorsement or recommendation of the Westminster leagues from the last Northern General Assembly was defeated by a large majority. In the Southern General Assembly a similar proposition was adopted.

The whole question both for and against the Christian En-

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deavor Societies has recently become a subject of widespread discussion in the papers representative of various religious bodies. It is argued on the one side that the Christian Endeavor Society, which began as an interdenominational movement, may end in becoming an undenominational movement which shall displace the religious bodies with which these young people are connected. One of the chief sources of this anxiety on the part of some seems to be the attitude of the Disciples of Christ, who now rank third in Christian Endeavor work, toward the subject of Christian union. In an article in a Presbyterian journal, the writer, who has hitherto been a stanch advocate of the Christian Endeavor Societies as against Westminster Leagues, expresses the conviction from the present indications that the brethren who favored withdrawing Presbyterian young people and forming them into Westminster Leagues were right, altho he fears it is now too late to do that. The reason which he assigns for his change of mind is the attitude of Congregationalists and Disciples to the question of denominationalism. The former, he alleges, are working secretly to ovethrow denominationalism, while the latter are doing the same thing openly and avowedly.

In an editorial touching this phase of the controversy *The Christian Evangelist* (Disciples, St. Louis) has these statements to make:

"We are frank to say that, if we believed the spirit and tendency of Christian Endeavor were against that union between Christ's followers, both vital and visible, for which Jesus prayed, we should oppose it, and discourage our young people from having any association with it. But we do not believe such to be the case. On the contrary, we believe that cooperation among Christians, which the Christian Endeavor movement secures and fosters, is an essential step toward that more perfect union for which we pray. The union we hope for must come, when it does come, through the churches, and our aim is realized in proportion as the spirit of unity is developed among them. This spirit can only displace denominationalism as it supplies something better. The Endeavor Society is helping to prepare the way for that closer fellowship among God's people which we all desire. Believing this, as the Disciples generally do, it would be folly on their part to violate the essential condition on which such a movement can exist and accomplish its work.

"We have said these things for the double purpose of quieting the fears of our Presbyterian brethren and of any others who, with them, think they see something in the position and attitude of the Disciples that is essentially hostile to the basis on which the Christian Endeavor Society exists; and to correct the idea, if it exists among any of the Disciples, that loyalty to our plea for Christian union demands us to oppose the interdenominational basis on which the United Society of Christian Endeavor is organized and is prosecuting its work."

For the argument from the side of those who regard the Christian Endeavor movement as prejudicial to the highest interests of the churches, the following extract from *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia) may serve as a fair illustration:

"While this society [Christian Endeavor] professes to teach denominational loyalty, it practically undermines it. The very fact that young Endeavor Presbyterians will not join the Westminster League is evidence that they do not care to imbibe the doctrine, spirit, polity, history, and life of the Presbyterian Church, but that they much prefer to breathe the spirit of indifference to anything and everything that is distinctively Presbyterian. It is far easier to be a Christian in a general, indefinite sense than to be a Christian in a specific, definite sense; and hence the attractiveness of this everything in one movement. Most young people can not understand why there should be divisions in the church, and so long as they refuse to read and study their church's history, they must, of course, remain ignorant of it —and such ignorance is generally considered bliss. They love to speak of the earnest religious controversies of the past as old 'quarrels' that should have been buried long ago, as if their forefathers had no right to definite convictions, no matter how faithfully they may have studied divine truths.

"Here is the germ of evil in this whole movement. It makes much of love and nothing of consistency. It exalts sentiment and degrades principle. It magnifies feeling and minimizes faith. It encourages talk and discourages study. It drives along like Jehu in its zeal and leaves knowledge way out of sight. It is a youthful movement and lacks that one all-important element of true progress—soberness. We love all earnest young people who are desirous of extending Christ's kingdom, whether we like their methods or not; but this will not hinder us from expressing our conviction that some day this great big movement will give way to quieter and more consistent agencies. It does not stand on solid bottom."

A contribution to the discussion by John Willis Baer, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, appears in a number of religious journals. In this article Mr. Baer defines the relations of the Endeavor Societies to denominationalism as he understands them. In his opening paragraphs he says:

"I have heard several speak about the '*un*denominational' Christian Endeavor Society. In the early days it was often spoken of, and we had hoped that, as the true principles of Christian Endeavor became better known, the term would cease to be applied to Christian Endeavor. Now I am wondering that what seems so plain to us here is not as fully understood in every community throughout the country. Why is it that after sixteen years of blessed history the term *un*denominational is occasionally used in connection with Christian Endeavor?

"It is a fact that each local Christian Endeavor Society is *first* a *denominational* society. For example, the one of which I am a member is a subordinate part of the First Presbyterian Church of Boston. Our society does not 'belong' to any other church or to any other denomination than the Presbyterian, nor does it belong to any organization outside of our own church. But we do belong to the First Presbyterian Church; we are Presbyterians. The pastor of the church is pastor of the society, as he is of the Sabbath-school, and the other branches of the church's work. As I have intimated, ours is a *Presbyterian* Society of Christian Endeavor, but I speak the truth when I say our society is not *un*denominational; and if there were any tendency toward *un*denominationalism, our pastor and session would be heard from in no uncertain way. . . .

"Again I say that each local Christian Endeavor Society is denominational; the world-wide movement is interdenominational; there is no place for the word *un*denominational in the vocabulary of Christian Endeavor. Let us exterminate it.

"Now and then we hear some Christian Endeavor speaker, who really ought to know better, use the term '*un*denominational,' and picture the death of the denomination. Well, I am not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, and I always feel my limitations at such times, for my vision in its less extensive sweep never takes in any such possibility. Because there would have to be a complete reorganization of Christian Endeavor principles, if Christian Endeavor is to destroy denominations, and become *un*denominational. Each Endeavoror is pledged to his own church, remember, and, as long as that is true, Christian Endeavor can take no steps without its church's leadership, and each church will have to give up its denominational affiliation before Christian Endeavor can be *un*denominational."

Among the papers in which Mr. Baer's article appears is *Christian Work*, and that journal, referring to it editorially, says:

"We can not say that we very greatly envy the feelings with which that statement will be read by many, in saying which we refer especially to those whose demand has gone up for the substitution of an organization bearing the denominational name, as if Christian Endeavor stood for pure undenominationalism, and was not and could not be distinctively Presbyterian, Congregational, or Episcopal. These denominational zealots seem to have gone to their feelings for their reasons; in any event, they have fallen sadly into error as to the real character of Christian Endeavor through failure to inform themselves of the nature of the pledges which the members of each society make at the outset. As Mr. Baer shows, Christian Endeavor is first and last a denominational organization—Presbyterian in its aims and in the devotion of its funds when forming an adjunct of a Presbyterian church, Congregational when attached to a Congregational church, and so on."

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LUTHER AS A PIONEER OF HIGHER CRITICISM.

THE influence exerted by Luther upon literature is the subject of a brief article by Prof. Dana Carleton Munro, A.M., of the University of Pennsylvania, that is found among the "required reading" of the Chautauqua course for October (*The Chautauquan*). Professor Munro, while he thinks that literature was greatly indebted to the liberalizing influences in education of which Luther was the central figure, calls to mind that the immediate result of the Reformation was, from a literary point of view, far from satisfactory. He quotes the complaint made by Erasmus, "Wherever Lutheranism reigns, there good letters perish." To what was this due? Professor Munro answers as follows:

"It was due partly to the fact that Luther's practise lagged behind his theory. He claimed the utmost freedom of interpretation for himself, he was unwilling to grant it to others. He used his own reason to the fullest extent, he refused to allow others to do the same. He had many cruel things to say of human reason, and frequently placed it in opposition to faith, as something to be despised by a Christian. The liberty of thought and speech, the very corner-stone of the Reformation, which he claimed for himself, he was unwilling to allow to others. As his actions dictated the intellectual conditions of the time, the ground was not favorable to pure literary activity, which needed freer conditions."

Professor Munro also speaks of the almost exclusive devotion of the Reformers to dogmatic theology as another reason for the neglect of literature.

Luther's attitude toward the Bible forms, however, the most interesting passage in the article. While it is quite brief and contains nothing new to students of church history, it will be of interest to others not so well versed in the subject:

"Luther proclaimed that the Bible was easy to understand. He rejected the medieval notion that the Scriptures had three or four senses, of which the literal was the least important, so that only students profoundly versed in the art of extracting the hidden allegorical meaning could explain what the Bible actually taught. 'The Holy Ghost,' he said, 'is by far the most simple writer and speaker that is in heaven or on earth; therefore his words can have no more than one most simple sense, which we call the scriptural or literal meaning.' By this he proclaimed the principle that each one was to study the Bible and ascertain its meaning for himself.

"Luther went still further. Altho he maintained the essential unity of the Bible and upheld its authority, he proceeded to apply his own tests. He considered the parts of varying worth. The Old Testament was to be interpreted by the Gospels, and of the latter the fourth was the most important. 'John's gospel,' he says, 'St. Paul's epistles, especially that to the Romans, and St. Peter's first epistle are the right kernel and marrow of all books.' And he adds: 'Therefore is St. James's epistle, in comparison with these, a mere letter of straw, for it has nothing evangelical about it.'

"In his 'Table-Talk' he compared the form of the book of Job to that of the comedies of Terence; he wished that the book of Esther did not exist; he said the story of Jonah was 'more lying and more absurd than any fable of the poets'; adding, 'If it did not stand in the Bible I should laugh at it as a lie.' Luther criticized reverently and never intended that others should use the same freedom that he did. . . . The most progressive modern scientific thought is only following the lines laid down by him. For, if one is to use his reason in estimating the value of the most sacred subjects, obviously he is to try and estimate all things else by the standard of his own judgment."

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN, of Mansfield College, England, was recently asked whether he thought the pulpit was waning in power, and whether he believed that it would be superseded. He replied: "We have lowered the ministry by lowering the standard of the men who can enter it. They tell us that the age of the pulpit is past. The age of the pulpit is only coming, but it will be the age of a competent pulpit."

THE CASE OF DR. WHITSITT AGAIN.

A PEACEFUL solution of what is known as the Whitsitt controversy, which has been raging for a considerable time in the Southern Baptist Church, is again hoped for in the near future. The main points in the attack made upon Dr. Whitsitt by some of his brethren in the Baptist denomination are thus summarized in the Chicago *Standard*: (1) That in an article contributed by Dr. Whitsitt to *The Independent* he had spoken of persons as Baptists who did not practise immersion, instead of using the more correct term, Anabaptist; (2) that in an article in Johnson's Cyclopedia he wrote: "The earliest organized Baptist church belongs to the year 1610 or 1611," thereby implying, so it was claimed, that there had been no churches with Baptist principles anywhere in the world before that date; (3) that in his book he omitted important clauses and sentences from his quotations from William Kiffin, Praisegod Barebone, Edward Barber, Henry Bullinger, and others; (4) that he borrowed from Dr. Henry M. Dexter quotations from authorities which are incorrect, and which Dr. Dexter wrongly interprets in his parenthetical comments, errors and incorrect explanation being all adopted without remark by Dr. Whitsitt.

These utterances and statements by Dr. Whitsitt have been strongly resented by many Baptists in the Southern Church, as our readers know, and the controversy arising has assumed such dimensions as to threaten a schism in the denomination. It was charged that Dr. Whitsitt was disloyal to his church and not fit to preside over a Baptist seminary of learning. Resolutions denouncing his course and calling for his withdrawal from the Seminary at Louisville were adopted by several Baptist associations in the South. This state of affairs has been a source of great anxiety to many prominent Baptists in the South and elsewhere, who have feared that the outcome of the difficulty would be a disruption of the church. With a view to averting such a calamity and restoring peace and harmony within the denomination, a number of prominent Baptists from various parts of the country came together recently at Nashville, and drew up an appeal for unity and fraternity which has been sent out to the Southern churches. One of the leading sections of this appeal, which we find in *The Religious Herald* of Richmond, is as follows:

"We regard Dr. Whitsitt as a competent historian, but we would not, in this statement, shield him from any fair criticism for his opinion that the English Anabaptists first adopted immersion for baptism in or about the year 1641, and we protest that it is unbaptistic to criticize him as a Baptist for this opinion; for, if we accept said opinion as a test of Dr. Whitsitt's orthodoxy, we thereby make a new test of orthodoxy and surrender the time-honored Baptist principle of the Bible, and the Bible alone, our only guide in all matters of faith and practise. And as we depart from this old landmark into this new test, we come to the violation of another honored Baptist principle—freedom of speech; for Dr. Whitsitt is avowedly in 'hearty accord with his Baptist brethren in every distinctive principle which they hold.' He has not uttered one word contrary to the Bible or Baptist faith; he has simply expressed his opinion about a matter of history. If, then, he be displaced for his opinion, it will not be Dr. Whitsitt who is sacrificed, but our old Baptist principle of freedom of speech. We do not intend to argue the merits of the case, or to express any preference for Dr. Whitsitt, but to call the attention of our brethren to the fact that these two great Baptist principles of appeal to the Bible only and freedom of speech are in danger of being lost to us by this attack upon the president of our Seminary, if it be successful.

"It would be a calamitous error to condition faith and fellowship among Baptists upon a post-apostolic history or tradition, rather than upon the pure Word of God, and to restrict freedom of speech by the commandments of men. We are aware that many brethren, honestly grieved at Dr. Whitsitt's utterances, are proceeding against him in all good faith, and do not intend an attack upon these two ancient Baptist principles. We deeply sympathize with their earnest spirit, but we deplore the fact that

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their actions will reach beyond their intentions, and if they strike down Dr. Whitsitt, for the causes alleged, they will also strike down these two old landmarks. What is true with reference to the history of English Baptists in 1641 will soon be brought to light, if it be possible to get at the real facts. We would accord brethren on either side of this discussion full freedom of speech; but we are opposed to either side making their opinions a test of Baptist faith and fellowship; we deprecate the passage of such resolutions by our associations and conventions as tend to establish this test of fellowship; and we call on our brethren to stand with us as we stand by these old landmarks."

The appeal is accompanied with a long statement from Dr. Whitsitt himself intended to remove certain misapprehensions which have gained currency throughout the South concerning his utterances. The first of these misapprehensions grew out of the fact that Dr. Whitsitt used the term "Baptist" to describe a sect who were not at the time "in the practise of immersion." The paper now submitted by Dr. Whitsitt sets out that the articles wherein this use of the word occurs dealt with a period of transition, when the English Anabaptists, having rejected infant baptism and holding to the doctrine of a regenerate church membership, had not yet emerged into the full light of New-Testament teaching. The paper further shows that the use of the term "Baptist" to describe the Anabaptists in this transition period "is well established among the best writers of Baptist history," and quotations are given in support of this statement from the "Bamfield Document," from Crosby, and from Robinson.

Of the much-discussed statement in the Encyclopedia article that "the earliest organized Baptist church belongs to the year 1610 or 1611," Dr. Whitsitt says: "Here I was speaking of English Baptists, and had their history exclusively in mind."

The remainder of the paper deals with the charge that Dr. Whitsitt has "garbled" his quotations in his "Question in Baptist History," and has exhibited unfairness as an historian.

Referring to these explanations by Dr. Whitsitt, *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) says:

"It will be seen that Dr. Whitsitt practically admits some degree of haste or lack of care in his published utterances which perhaps gave some ground for criticism. Beyond this he will not and can not go. When the attempt is made to impeach his orthodoxy on this slender ground, it can be nothing less than absurd. He has now done what his opponents demanded that he should do—namely, he has explained the slips and supposed slips in his book. They are not entirely excusable, but they are all trivial. Let us hope that his admission will be received in a kindly spirit. We need to stand together and work together. If two people who have had a misunderstanding are resolved to go a little more than half-way, they are sure to meet—and nobody cares whether they meet in the middle or somewhere else. The meeting and the handshake banish the calculating spirit that measures concessions. We are sure that all that either side desires in this matter is an honorable and speedy settlement. If no further obstacle remains to prevent so happy a result—and we do not see any such obstacle—the sooner things are smoothed over the better for us all."

Criticism of English Chaplains in India.—The health and morality of the English soldiers in India have become a topic of very lively discussion in England, and in this country as well. The moral phase of the subject lends certain interest to the criticism which is appearing on the alleged unfitness of the army chaplains in India. *The Indian Witness* (Calcutta) quotes from a communication to *The Pioneer*, signed "Ubique," which is as follows:

"The ecclesiastical is the only department under Government for admission to which there is no competition. During a recent tour in India I attended divine service at several station churches, and heard chaplains addressing bodies of soldiers. I was surprised to find how few of these chaplains seemed to be men who could gain the attention, or who by their *appearance*, *bearing*, and *address*, would be likely to interest and influence soldiers. It would be well worth while for Government to offer every possible inducement so as to secure an efficient staff of soul doctors in addition to the body doctors now employed—in furtherance of this thoroughly Christian and most important national work. Such men must be sought out as specially gifted and highly qualified to undertake the task of approaching soldiers as friends, and, while inspiring respect by their appearance and bearing, obtain a hearing for a manly appeal to the higher instincts, which, thank God, are latent in all. Such men are to be had and their services would be worth a good deal now to the Government in combating the evil. Every Sabbath an appeal is made to Him 'who alone worketh great marvels' to 'send down upon our bishops and curates and all congregations committed to their charge the healthful spirit of His grace.' The question arises, Are congregations of young soldiers serving the state in India committed to the charge of men carefully selected for the cure of souls?"

The Indian Witness comments as follows:

"As the guest of an officer in a large military station, on one occasion, we attended the Church of England parade service with our host. Looking over the several hundreds present we thought, 'What a splendid opportunity the preacher has!' The singing was hearty, tho the service of prayer seemed rather lifeless. Then came one of the most milk-and-water, aimless talks we have ever listened to in a pulpit from the text, 'When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.' Anything more manifestly incongruous, out of place, and profitless in the shape of a sermon (save the mark!) it would be difficult to imagine. The remembrance of that sermon gives special point to the demand of 'Ubique' for some attention on the part of the authorities to the matter of furnishing properly qualified 'soul doctors' for the army."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ACCORDING to the Michigan *Presbyterian*, out of two hundred and twenty-five ministers in the synod of Michigan, only thirty-one have completed a term of five years, six of whom have been in their present fields over ten years.

The Golden Rule, the organ of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, notifies its readers that its name will be changed on the first of November to *The Christian Endeavor World*. In other respects the paper will remain practically the same.

THE New York *Observer* makes the statement that the Russian Holy Synod is about to send four young priests to England in order to follow the movement of English ecclesiastical literature, to promote an exchange of ecclesiastical information between England and Russia, and to give instruction through the press regarding the principal doctrines of the Greek faith.

The Living Church is to be credited with the information that an enterprising Glasgow firm is about to publish a Scottish version of the "Song of Solomon." The following verses are quoted from a specimen sheet:

"6. Set me as the seal epo' thine hairt, as the seal epo' thy airm; for luv' is strang as deith; jealousy as cruel as the grave; the coals thereo' are coals o' fire bleezin' wi' a maist awfu' lowe.

"7. Mony waters canna slocken luv', neither can the spates droon it; gin a man wad gie a' the haudins' o' his hoose for luv' they wad be altegither scorned."

REV. DR. S. J. SAWYER, a well-known Universalist divine, calls attention in *The Christian Leader*, Boston, to the fact that "after existing first in Europe for two or three centuries, and later in the United States, deism seems now to have become, in this country especially, extinct. Deists, like the dodo and the gigantic saurian, seem actually to have ceased to propagate their species. In my youth, and even after I entered the ministry, it was not an uncommon event to meet a deist, but I can not remember seeing one for the last thirty or forty years. What has become of them? Has the whole tribe died out?"

The Church Economist gives the following facts in regard to the foreign missionary work of the Christian Alliance. "In its foreign work it is reaching out to all parts of the world, and has more than three hundred missionaries in nearly a hundred stations and in twelve different countries. There are in China and Tibet about one hundred and twenty missionaries in eight provinces. There is also a mission in Japan with five American and over a dozen native workers. In India there are four great fields occupied by sixty missionaries. On the Kongo there are about forty laborers in nine stations on the banks of the river. In the Sudan there are about twenty missions, while there are a number in Palestine."

The Western Christian Advocate publishes a detailed statement of the official vote of the ministers on the admission of women to the General Conference, and also on the question of equal lay representation. The vote on equal representation was 4,412 for and 6,364 against; that on the admission of women was 7,455 for and 3,636 against. The affirmative vote on the woman amendment showed a falling-off of 47 from that cast in 1895-96, but the negative vote, 3,636, showed an increase of 1,030. Both amendments have failed, as a three-fourths vote is required. An analysis of the vote on the admission of women shows that twenty-three conferences cast majorities against it, and one cast a tie vote. The German conferences were unanimous in their vote against the women.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CROWN-PRINCE OF GREECE IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

THE Crown Prince of Greece does not like it that he has been blamed for the defeat of the Greek army, and he has begun to defend himself against the charges of irresolution. According to his version, the politicians were the ones who defeated the Greeks. Men who should have been in the army escaped the hardships of the war because they had a "pull." Officers who refused to obey did so with impunity, for their political friends shielded them. The Crown Prince asserts that many discerning men knew the army could not be effective under such circumstances, but they hoped that the war would be averted. Greece, in fact, was playing a big game of "bluff," was much disconcerted when the Turks replied to her filibustering by marching into Thessaly, and hoped for the protection of the powers to the last. To a representative of the *Acropolis*, Athens, the Crown Prince said:

"We did not believe there would really be war, and I do not mind acknowledging to you that I did not expect fighting when I left Athens for Thessaly. During the twenty days I was with the army I worked continually to make it fit for battle. The first retreat was necessary because the enemy threatened to outflank us. The enemy could fill up their ranks, while I did not even have reserves to make up for losses. To hold Larissa was impossible. The town could not be defended. We would have experienced a Sedan, but an honorless one; we could not have escaped captivity. Even the attempt to make a stand would have been useless; we did not have men enough. Yet Athens was full of men who had been freed from military service. Our troops fought well enough, but as individuals. You can not make soldiers in a month. . . . Where could our officers have obtained the experience necessary to command brigades? And how could I have learned to command an entire army? The officers were without experience, the men without discipline. I was forced to deprive a major of the command of his battalion; a very excellent person he is, too, but absolutely incapable as an officer. I wanted to introduce martial law, but that is against the constitution. The people are all right. Tho we have no means to restrict them, the army held together and still continues to do so.

"The fleet could not be of much use. What was it to do—bombard a Greek city? To take Salonica the necessary landing-force was wanting. A few islands might, perhaps, have been occupied. It would have been impossible to drive back the Turks even if we had made preparations during the armistice. We would have had the same experience as Gambetta after Sedan. All those who howl for the continuation of the war should be placed with the first line of pickets, to give them a taste of what war is like."

The Prince thinks that, as soon as peace has been concluded, the reorganization of the army should begin. The officers must in future be compelled to attend to their duties instead of meddling with politics and getting themselves elected into Parliament. When the army has been put into better shape, the new and very disadvantageous frontier must be fortified. The Prince has gathered his experiences during this short war in a book, to prove the truth of his assertions. The *Estia*, Athens, gives a sample of the information to be published, as follows:

"Before the beginning of hostilities, the Crown Prince asked Premier Delyannis to send immediately a few more thousand men. After a conference with the Minister of War the Premier declined to call out more men, and sent an order to Smolenski, who commanded in Epirus, to send a few battalions to Larissa. He refused, and Delyannis wired the Crown Prince: 'We can not give you more men. Confine yourself to the defensive.'"

In an interview with a representative of *The Saturday Review*, London, the Prince asserts that he never could get the officers to obey, nor was it possible to place them before a court-martial, since the cabinet refused to sanction such a course for political reasons. A colonel who was backed by the Ministry in his disobedience was afterward promoted. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, endeavors to extract a moral from all this. In an article headed "Those Constitutional Greeks," our contemporary comes to the conclusion that, "when a people is not fit for it, constitutional government serves mainly to hand over the nation to its worst elements." It says further:

"A few months ago we used to be lectured by our thoughtful Liberal friends on the wickedness of not overflowing with sympathy for the free, European, constitutional, and progressive Greek, as against the Mohammedan, retrograde, anarchical, and unspeakable Turk. . . . They take it for granted that 'freedom' does, on the whole, give the best chance that the virtue and good sense of a people will direct its government. Will they explain how that is proved by conduct of affairs in Greece? The Turkish Government is bad; but at least it has been shown to be compatible with valor, discipline, loyalty, and effacement of self in the individual Turk. What has freedom and the rest of it done for Greece? . . . Either the Government they have represents the best qualities of the Greeks, or it does not. If it does, then they are a corrupt rabble entitled to no kind of sympathy. If it does not, if there are good and honest men in Greece (which we prefer to believe to be the case), but they are unable to influence the character of their rulers, then constitutional government has condemned Greece to be ruled by its worst, and not its best. We entertain no doubt that this is the case."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S CUBA.

THAT is what Crete is called now in the European papers. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"There never was such misery. Even the richest districts resound to the cry of the starving. The harvest could not be gathered, and the winter will increase the general poverty. It is as bad in the cities as in the country districts. When the poorly paid Turkish soldiers gather to receive their rations, they are surrounded by hundreds of starving women and children. Whatever was worth stealing in the stores and magazines has long since vanished. Pestilence and death rule in the towns, attacking even the foreign detachments. Fifty of the British contingent are in hospitals at Cape Rhodia."

The Mohammedans declare that they would gladly return to their farms, but the Christians will not let them do so. They, the Mohammedans, have been disarmed, while the Christians have all the arms they want. The Turkish troops are not numerous enough to prevent the Highland robbers from raiding the farms of the Mohammedans, and if an unarmed Moslem attempts to till the soil he is killed. In a petition of the Mohammedan Cretans to the Sultan the situation is described as follows:

"Our position is untenable. We number 40,000 families, without clothing, and are homeless. We are absolutely in want of everything. Many of us subsist solely on the small ration of flour—three ounces *per diem*—which the charity of our fellow Mohammedans still is able to allow us. Our Christian countrymen continue to destroy the olive-trees which provide us with means; the island will soon be bare. Our cattle are driven away. In October we should till our fields. If we are not permitted to return to our homes, how are we to live? The charity of our fellow Mohammedans has already been taxed to the extent of over a million; there is no guaranty that they can keep us even a month more. Yet we, too, are the creatures of God! We ask you to hear this our last cry and to help us!"

The St. James's Gazette makes a bold break in advocating the recall of the Turks to Crete unless the powers can devise some means to pacify the island at once. Referring to a remark by the London *Times* that "the outrages now perpetrated in Crete would be child's play to the savage and ruthless action of the Turks should they again become masters of the island," *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"What the powers and their apologists do not seem to have

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realized is that it lies on them to take some definite step, or to confess their failure and hand back the island to the Porte. The present state of things can not go on. The alternatives are nearly exhausted. Even the Greek committee, if it still exists, would not be foolish enough to propose that Greece should be permitted to interfere. Independence is equally out of the question. That would mean a war of extermination. The restoration of order was the only justification for the action of the powers; and unless they show some capacity in that direction Europe will assuredly have to undergo the humiliation of seeing Turkey take the initiative of doing it for them. The irregular troops—Bashi-Bazouks, and Kurds, and the rest—are admittedly a bad lot. . . . But the regular Turkish troops are not murderers and cutthroats. They have behaved in Thessaly quite as well as any corresponding body of French, Austrian, or Russian troops could have done. To say, therefore, that such troops under a European general such as Von der Goltz Pasha and under a European governor would be savage, ruthless murderers, is to talk nonsense. We are not writing to advocate the calling-in of Turkish troops. It would be a shame and a disgrace to the powers and their forces in Crete to acknowledge such an absolute failure. But something must be done, and that at once, if greater shame and disgrace are to be averted. The powers have had all the summer, and they have failed ignominiously. The winter is coming on, bringing with it more misery, famine, and pestilence; and it is necessary to face the fact that the only alternative to Turkish occupation is the prompt and effective action of the powers themselves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MODERN "MESSIAH."

OFFICIAL despatches from Brazil furnish the news that Antonio Conselheiro, the leader of the insurgents of Bahia, has fallen in battle. Such despatches have not always been reliable, and it is possible that this Brazilian "Messiah" has escaped the soldiers. It is, however, pretty certain that Canndos, the stronghold of Antonio's fanatical followers, has been captured, and for the time being the rebellion has been laid low. The movement has been such a strange mixture of religious fanaticism, communistic discontent, and Vendean loyalty to the deposed imperial house, that the history of Antonia Conselheiro attracts general interest. We take the following sketch from the *Journal des Débats*, Paris:

"The singular leader of this revolt was sixty-five years old, and until a few years ago a peaceable farmer. Then he began to gather around him a colony of ignorant country folk, to whom he preached universal brotherhood and the abolition of riches. The authorities would, probably, have failed to take notice of him, regarding him and his followers as harmless religious maniacs, had the abolition of wealth been confined to the fanatics themselves. It resulted, however, in the plunder of the neighboring districts. The authorities of the state of Bahia then sent a small expedition against the fanatics—which never returned. The Government was much preoccupied and did not give the matter much attention. More complaints, however, were lodged at the capital, and another detachment of police were sent. These, too, were not heard of again. The state authorities then thought it time to augment its efforts, and a strong force under Major Febriano was sent next. It also was destroyed, and the commander fell.

"The federal Government then thought it time to interfere. Col. Moreira César, an able officer and a stanch Republican, being the idol of the Jacobins, was ordered to crush the rebellion. He took with him a battalion of the federal army, some artillery, and some Bahia militia, in all about 1,200 men. Not long after people at Rio de Janeiro were stupefied by the news that Col. Moreira César had fallen with the majority of his men, that the rest were dispersed, and that the artillery sent only served to supply the fanatics with ordnance of which they had been sadly in want. Consternation reigned when it became bruited about that Conselheiro was in reality a supporter of the monarchy, a kind of Brazilian Vendean; that he declared the republican form of government incompatible with religion; that money was circulating freely in the revolting region; and that the rebels were armed with Mauser and Mannlicher rifles which they could not well have obtained except through the monarchist committees. The mob rose in Rio de Janeiro, attacked the Monarchist newspaper offices, and killed several of the editors. The police did nothing, illustrating how politics are carried on in South America.

"Conselheiro was now supposed to have a force of at least 20,000 well-armed partizans. An army of 15,000 men was despatched against him, which, after a bloody combat, captured his stronghold. It is very likely that he was killed, as a man of that sort does not usually surrender. But if the 'prophet' has escaped, thus making good his predictions, the whole business will begin over again."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CZAR AND THE POLES.

THE movement in favor of personal rule as against a government handled by party politicians is growing in Europe, even in countries where a few decades ago monarchs were regarded as incapable of acts other than tyrannical. The popularity of the European monarchs seems to be increasing. The contending nationalities of Austria are loyal to their Emperor, tho his power is very great as king, duke, prince, and earl of the different states; and even the Russian Poles, so long bitterly opposed to conciliation with Russia, begin to accept Nicholas II. as personal ruler of Russian Poland. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, commenting upon the warm reception given the Czar at Warsaw, says:

"The short reign of Nicholas II. has already produced a complete change of opinion, and the advocates of peace with Russia are rather in the majority. The Poles rather like Nicholas II., and the Russian statesmen have known how to make use of this liking. Hence there is a desire to bury the hatchet, in Warsaw as well as in St. Petersburg. Governors have been sent to Poland who know how to please the population. The most significant sign of a change in the attitude of the Poles toward their conquerors is to be found in the present manner of the Catholic clergy, who long opposed to the utmost all attempts at reconciliation. The clergy are decidedly friendly to the Russians. They led in demonstrations of loyalty, received the Czar at the church-doors, and acknowledged him as a kind ruler of the Poles. If we consider the influence the priests wield in Russia, it is not difficult to imagine the effect this change of front must have. Yet the Russian Government has, so far, made very few concessions. If we except the 'revolutionary tax,' no measure intended to facilitate the Russification of Poland has been revoked."

The *Lokal Anzeiger* points out that the aristocracy as well as the political agitators are not at all pleased with this change, which seems to be due to public opinion alone. The paper says:

"The Galician Poles are to-day not only masters in their own country, but rule the destinies of the Austrian monarchy. They oppress the Ruthenes, and head the Slavonian-Clerical combination for the oppression of the Germans. This must necessarily influence somewhat the Russian Poles, tho the pleasure of rule in Austria is somewhat lessened by the destruction of hopes of power in Prussia. The country people in Prussian Poland hate the aristocracy, and have of their own accord unseated the squires elected to strengthen the Center (Catholic) Party in the Reichstag.* Even in Austrian Poland the landlords are hated. In Russian Poland the peasants are inclined toward social Radicalism. If, therefore, the Government continues to follow a prudent policy, it may create a condition which will make it impossible for the traditional aristocratic leaders to find troops for a rebellion. Looked at in this light, the loyalty of so many nobles and priests is easily understood, tho their sincerity may be doubted. Many Polish nobles have to look after their private interests as well as the fulfilment of their national desires. Russian statesmen are wont to say that now, as ever, they can find allies among the Polish nobles."

The Czar has pardoned a large number of Catholics, and given

* The Catholic influence in Germany compel this party to support all movements directed against the Protestant Empire, hence discontents in Catholic provinces generally take their seat in the center.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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special notice of it to the Pope. This has created a very favorable impression among the clergy.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THEY WHO LOVE ZION.

BY the banks of the Rhine they gathered, nearly two hundred strong, to devise means for the political revival of Israel. From all parts of the world they came—the blond Swede and the swarthy Egyptian, the assertive American and the cowed Russian. Austria and Russia were most strongly represented, for in Russia the Jew is deprived of legal rights, and, if the law is more just in Austria, severe social ostracism is exercised against them there and in the Balkans. Herbert Bentwich, in *The Nineteenth Century*, writes in the main as follows:

In Galicia and Bulgaria there are over a million Jews living under conditions which differ from those of Russia as far as the law is concerned, but who are practically ostracized. The fanatical cry, "No dealings, no intercourse with Jews," is so influential there that three fourths of the Jews have been ruined, and are now dependent upon the charity of their less unfortunate brethren. In Rumania they are still worse off, for the schools and even the public resorts are closed to them, and they can not hold office.

Some anti-Jewish papers think that anti-Semitism is inevitable in any country where the Jews gather in large numbers. Hence the congress gathered in Switzerland, which has not suffered much from Jewish exploitation, as only 0.3 per cent. of the Swiss population profess the Jewish faith. The *Volk*, Berlin, never very friendly to the Jews, points out that the spot for the congress was very aptly chosen, for the Swiss have always managed to rid themselves of an overplus of Jews, the very bridge where the members of the congress took the air having been used for an *auto-da-fé*. Very differently impressed was I. Zangwill, who, as a child of the London ghetto, is confident that Basel was chosen because it lies on the Rhine, "not the German Rhine, but the Rhine ere it leaves the land of liberty." Yet he does not believe that the congress will have practical results. In an article on "The Dreamers of the Ghetto," in *Cosmopolis*, he expresses himself to the following effect:

Unless we accept their seriousness, probably the outcome of centuries of persecution, there is nothing typically Jewish in this gathering. Certainly, these men are not Christians, but they are Poles, Hungarians, Dutchmen, Germans, Russians, Egyptians, Swedes, and Austrians all the same. Some of the leaders do not know the Jews whom they would unite. They know nothing of the pernicious influence of the quarrels between Polish and German Jews; they ignore the rivalry between the sects, the mighty differences in character between Westerners and Easterners, the cynical love of money among the wealthy, the materialism of semi-educated adventurers.

It is a peculiar feature of the comments on this gathering of the lovers of Zion that each nationality seems confident that its own Jews have no great wish to emigrate to Palestine.

An American rabbi, Rev. Dr. A. S. Isaacs, declares that the question of Russian persecution must be settled in Russia. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, insists that there is no Dutchman more patriotic than the Jewish one. A Jewish lawyer says in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne:

"In Gemany the Zionist movement has hardly found an echo, and we believe that this will hold good in future. Our Jewish fellow citizens are in the first place Germans, in the second place Jews, just as our Catholic and Protestant fellow citizens are first and foremost Germans. The German Jews will not be carried away by a movement which has already passed its zenith, and can not be justified from international law."

The same paper points out that two classes were not represented at the congress, the very classes whose cooperation is most needed, viz., the Jews of the *haute finance*, who must furnish the money, and the Jewish proletariate, who are expected to settle in Palestine. Similar comments are made by the French press. The *Temps*, Paris, thinks the failure of Jewish colonization on the American continent shows that Jews are badly adapted for such work, whatever the cause may be.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S RECENT COURSE REGARDING SILVER.

THE willingness of the Bank of England, under certain conditions, to hold one fifth of its bullion in silver, and the apparent disposition of the British Government to take part in an international conference for the rehabilitation of silver, seem now to have come to naught. Most British papers regard the whole business as a mere toying with the bimetalists, but they object even to play in such a serious matter. *The Daily News*, London, says:

"There may be diplomatic reasons for showing polite attention to the views of the French and American governments; but from a business point of view it appears highly undesirable that any concession should be even entertained which would involve the credit of our bank-note issue. . . . The recent Baring crisis drew some attention to the fact that the metallic reserve might, on occasions, prove insufficient to meet possible requirements. If now a deliberate attempt be made to deplete that reserve by the substitution of a fluctuating medium of limited marketability, a great blow will be struck at the national credit and commerce. As has been said, however, the statements of the governor of the Bank are so guarded by reservations as to deprive them of practical importance."

The Standard says:

"What makes the blunder more fatuous still is the utter inadequacy of the proposal, even could it be carried into effect. A little of the useless metal the United States are so anxious to exchange for gold would be sold at a price presumably advantageous to them, and there the matter would end. But why on earth should we help the States thus far out of their currency dilemmas at the expense of our own credit? Have they ever shown the least desire to help us in anything?"

The Daily Graphic thinks the British Government will not even consider the American proposal to reopen the Indian mints for silver. "The gold standard for our whole empire is what we want," adds the paper; "we will not hurt ourselves in order to fill the pockets of Colorado mine-owners or to help Mr. McKinley out of election difficulties." The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The directors of the Bank of England should study the history of the Deutsche Reichsbank during the eighties, when it was seriously hampered by its large stock of silver. Yet the silver of the Reichsbank consisted of silver dollars which were legal tender at least within the limits of the empire. Silver in bars would be absolute ballast to the Bank of England. . . . It will yet be a long time ere the American proposals are accepted, if they are ever carried out. For it must be remembered that the demand to carry silver is only a part of these proposals, which by itself will not help the bimetalists. This piece of foolishness could only be adopted along with other and worse stupidities, and in this lies the antidote. A sensible person may, for the sake of peace, be willing to commit a small folly, yet resolutely reject proposals to make a big fool of himself."

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, does not believe that England seriously considers bimetalism. The English, thinks the paper, wish to see money as scarce as possible, since they are the great creditors of the world. There are, however, a few voices heard in England in favor of silver purchases on the part of the Bank of England. A writer in *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The Indian Government are very wishful to return to specie payments—to have an honest rupee, based on silver bullion and

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buttressed by free mintage. They are longing to be able to throw open the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. . . . The governments of France and of America are apparently willing to undertake to maintain silver at or over the required ratio; and those two nations are sufficiently enlightened not to take so important a step without knowing what they are about, and sufficiently wealthy to carry out any financial policy they may embark upon; but France and America attach a *conditio sine quâ non* to this great boon; and even if that condition were burdensome and risky it would be not unreasonable to expect the Bank to accept it, since the relief to the Indian Government and to international trade would be both sensible and certain. . . . When we remember, too, the resolutions in favor of international bimetalism passed of late years by the parliaments of France, Germany, Belgium, and the United States, as well as by our own House of Commons, the prospect for some international agreement would seem to be fairly favorable."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, does not think the case of silver hopeless, if only China, which has unlimited powers of absorption, would consent to coin it. As a matter of fact there is an increased demand for silver, even in bullion, in that country. The withdrawal of the Japanese silver *yen* from far Eastern ports also has created a vacuum, which is being filled up with British specie, according to the Hongkong *China Mail*. This paper nevertheless fears that so many Mexican dollars will be imported into Hongkong that both Shanghai and Hongkong will suffer from a plethora of money. In Japan there seems to be little fear that the country will be left with too much silver on its hands. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, Tokyo, thinks that, since business is pretty brisk in Japan just now, the small coins into which the silver *yen* is to be converted will all be needed, especially as subsidiary coins will remain legal tender to the amount of 20 *yen*. The *Shogyo Shimpo* believes that, as long as the war indemnity is coming to Japan, there will be no decline of prices in that country. It is only when the indemnity has been spent that the excess of imports over exports, combined with the rise of gold and the fall of silver, will produce dulness.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PASSING OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

THE Socialist Congress in Hamburg has produced important results. The German Socialists will in future seek to "make a deal" with other political parties, especially in Prussia, where they have not been able to get members into the House of Commons. Many reasons have led to this development, but chiefly the decline of internationalism. The Bavarians want to be considered Bavarians as well as Socialists; Socialists throughout Germany find that their "comrades" in other countries remain Frenchmen, Englishmen, Austrians, as the case may be, and they fear serious disadvantages to themselves if German Socialism alone continues to follow strictly international lines. Again, the organization of the party become more and more bourgeois, some of its politicians finding it very profitable. The publisher of the *Vorwärts*, it is complained, makes over $20,000 a year out of that paper. Last, but not least, Socialism has the support of many Radical but not Revolutionary elements, who will desert it if practical results of the agitation are not forthcoming. Hence Bebel's advice was taken and the Socialists will in future assist the Radicals. Liebknecht believes that the party will decline in consequence. He would rather assist the Conservatives, if an alliance with other organizations is absolutely necessary. Bourgeois capitalism of the Radical type he regards as "a Delilah which will shear the Socialist Samson of his strength."

Immediately the race for Socialist favors began among the other parties. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, the organ of the aristocracy, informed the Socialists that they would find that they make a mistake in joining the Liberals for the purpose of obtaining seats. The Liberals, on the other hand, are perfectly delighted. They hope to overthrow the Emperor's power with the help of Socialism, but do not fear that Socialism can grow over their heads.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"No sensible person will expect that the Social-Democrats will at once let go the hold of their highest ideal—the communist state. They have as much right to picture to themselves a paradise upon earth as other people to expect it on the other side of the grave. But the majority of the party evidently begin to see that their ideal can not be reached by revolutionary methods, and they say so plainly enough. They understand that natural evolution is the thing, and they confer a benefit upon the world by their change of opinion."

The *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"We welcome the certainty of a peaceful solution in this change of the Social-Democracy from a revolutionary to a plain bourgeois party. Such a party may occasionally make excessive demands, but in this we see no greater danger than when others seek to introduce bimetalism, or to place the school under the authority of the church, or to stop the progress of science and of historical research. A wise government is bound to avoid everything that could possibly retard the evolution of Socialism from a revolutionary to a bourgeois labor party."

Entirely opposite views are expressed by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, a paper which is never known to give vent to opinions which Bismarck would not indorse. It says:

"Bebel himself acknowledges that the Social-Democracy still regards itself as opposed to the state and to society. We hold the same opinion, and therefore believe that this is not a question of *law*, but of *force* and *war*, and must be solved by the means usually employed to settle such difficulties. Hence the Government must use the means best adapted to bring the struggle to a quick ending. The abolition of the universal suffrage is such a means. Should the Socialists then endeavor to carry out their plans illegally, there would be a good chance to declare open war against them."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, which can not be accused of friendship for the Socialists, thinks the Bismarck paper goes altogether too far, and says:

"If the Government were to accept such doctrines, it would have to out-Herod even Graf Eulenburg, who wants to arrest every one that expresses Socialistic views in public. The Government must, to satisfy such extremists, kill at least all the Socialist leaders! We believe that even the continual talk of special laws against the Socialists tends to increase their ranks."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, points out that the most remarkable concession made by the "pure" Socialists is that internationalism can not be upheld. Even Liebknecht was forced to acknowledge that patriotism, tho in a very watery form, is admissible under some circumstances. He was compelled to do this by the Polish Socialists, whose national aspirations are much stronger than their liking for the international brotherhood of the laboring classes. The Socialist *Petite République*, Paris, declares that the Socialists are at least the only honest opponents of a war of conquest. French as well as German Socialists are ready to defend their country against attacks, but will not assist in robbing other nations.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REFERRING to the late General Neal Dow, the *Weekly Newcastle Chronicle* has the following comment typical of opinion abroad on Dow and his life-work: "As a grand old man of ninety-three, with mental powers that had not a year ago felt the touch of age, and with splendid physical activity which even at his great age put to shame the efforts of far younger men, he was a notable testimony to the healthfulness of the practise of temperance principles, . . . It has been the custom of many who are averse from Prohibition to poke fun at the Maine Law and to deny that the drink traffic has been killed by it, while some persons who have visited Portland declare that it is not at all difficult to get as much liquor as one desires, the abolished grogshop having given place to wholesale shebeening. Even ardent temperance men, we believe, admit that the law is evaded: but the weight of testimony seems to prove unanswerably that the law has not been a failure in so far that it has led to an enormous reduction in the consumption of alcoholic drink."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW REVELATIONS OF NAPOLEON.

TWO volumes of hitherto unpublished correspondence of Napoleon have lately been issued in Paris under the title "Lettres Inédites de Napoléon I." Léon Lecestre is the editor, and the correspondence consists of 885 letters hitherto unknown to the public, and the full text of more than 300 other letters heretofore published in mutilated form only.

Twenty-eight volumes of Napoleon's correspondence were published between 1858 and 1869, comprising 22,000 pieces out of 30,000 in the national archives. These were published under official supervision, the committee suppressing and mutilating as

NAPOLEON I.
After painting by Charles de Chatillon.

it saw fit, being desirous of publishing nothing that would dim the Napoleonic legend. Clauses were dropped here and there, proper names omitted, erroneous statements corrected, and letters relating to Napoleon's quarrels with his family and with the Pope were suppressed *en bloc*. The letters thus mutilated and omitted are the ones now published.

Two of the English reviews for October (*The New Review* and *The Fortnightly*) contain articles on the newly published letters. From that in the former, written by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, we take a number of descriptive extracts. Of the impression the correspondence as a whole makes, Mr. Kelly writes as follows:

"As M. Léon Lecestre warns his readers, it were easy to receive a false impression from the perusal of these two volumes, containing, as they do, nothing but precisely those materials which the house of Bonaparte thought most injurious to its founder's memory. It is as tho the world became acquainted with what only a confessor has the right to know. Self-revelation on such a scale is the severest of trials, and just as the 'Diary' divulges a Pepys quite other than the punctilious official of the Admiralty, so the 'Lettres Inédites' manifest the great man in his smallest and most secret moods. He strikes no picturesque attitude, after the manner of those two arch-poseurs Augustine and Rousseau, but unmasks himself as he felt and as he was: petulant with his mother, bullying his brethren, speaking his mind to defaulting monarchs and to unsuccessful marshals, menacing, cajoling, stern, indulgent, reserved, exhorting, meddlesome, stealthy, frank, all by turns as interest and occasion prompt. The thoroughgoing idolater may indeed regret the appearance of these letters supplementary, inasmuch as they prove the demigod to have been exceeding human; but the fact remains that even in his hours of pettiness he shows unabated the vigilance, energy, and resource of genius incarnate. Nowhere else is it possible to find such an example of masterful versatility, absorbing with equal intelligence the details of a vast campaign and the contents of a letter from some nameless village priest. Napoleon here confides his desires, hopes, fears, thoughts, methods, system, in such wise as no psychological historian could rival, and thus affords an insight of the veritable sentiments of the greatest histrion the stage has known. It is hard to believe that such a man ever was. To M. Léon Lecestre belongs the praise of supplying the necessary first-hand evidence which proves the truth of what might seem a fable."

At the outset, Napoleon enters raging against Mme. de Staël, calls her "*cette coquine*" (that hussy), "*misérable femme*," "*cette méchante intrigante*" (that wicked intriguer); orders the police to keep her out of Paris; denounces her for flaunting her ugly face at balls and dinners while her husband lives in dire poverty. Then come letters in which he rails at his generals. Morio is "a lunatic whom I despise," Garnier is not fit to command a company, Junot is to be retired as of no earthly use to any one, Dupont is an ass and a coward, Gardanne an archimbecile.

Letters to and about the Pope are published in full. Napoleon seems to have exploited creeds and bishops as coolly as he exploited empires and statesmen. We quote again from *The New Review* article:

"Proof of Napoleon's disdainful attitude toward his church abounds on every page. The *Publiciste* stirs his wrath by discussing the question whether the clergy should be celibate or not. 'What does it matter? Leave theology to preachers: let not the state be troubled with such *bêtises!*' The Archbishop of Aix is reprimanded for permitting a novena without leave from the Government. Lucien Bonaparte is to prejudice the Madrid Court against the Pope—*un honnête homme, mais borné*—on the ground that Pius VII., the tool of Neapolitan monkery, has reestablished the Jesuits without consulting any European power. The congregation of Fathers of the Faith is to be dissolved because of its 'ludicrous ultramontane principles.' Eugène de Beauharnais is to shoot the Bishop of Udine or any other refractory cleric; itinerant friars are to be shot at sight; the bishops of Ghent, Tournai, and Troyes are to resign within twelve hours, since they no longer possess the imperial confidence. Cardinal Pacca is nothing better than a scamp. The Pope, with his *air de sainte-nitouche*, never takes pen in hand without exposing himself: *il n'y a rien de bête comme ces gens-là*. He excommunicates Napoleon, who briefly comments that the old fanatic has excommunicated himself; henceforward *ce viellard ignorant et atrabilaire* is to be arrested and cut off from intercourse with the outer world. He wishes for war and he shall have it. Let all the generals of the religious orders be collected in Rome, sent up to Paris, and distributed about the smaller French towns, under strict surveillance the while. Every cardinal in France and Italy —'my subjects'—is to reside in Paris; it would be advantageous to have the head of the church under the Emperor's thumb. Thirteen cardinals who failed of attendance at Napoleon's wedding with Marie Louise are to be stripped of their robes; and the same sumptuary law is to be applied to recalcitrant Trappists. Among the absentees was Cardinal Oppizoni, who should have assisted in his triple capacity of cardinal, senator, and bishop; he is reminded of the favors heaped upon him, and is ordered to resign before nightfall. The Emperor will no longer save him from the consequences of his lechery by staying the course of the criminal law. Cardinal Fesch, who permits himself a word of remonstrance, is advised to temper his delirium by taking

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cold baths. Recalcitrant priests are to be sent to Corsica or to Elba."

He railed at his journalists as he railed at his generals and admirals. The *Journal de l'Empire* was completely imbecile because it published one of Canning's speeches without Napoleon's permission. The editor of the *Gazette de France* was imprisoned for questioning the existence of a Franco-Russian treaty. An "extraordinary article" in the *Journal de Leipsick* produced the following instruction to Berthier: "Arrest the writer at once, court-martial him, and, if he meant anything hostile, shoot him." The general rule was laid down that no foreign journal must be quoted: "If a foreign journal says that I have been to the theater, the French papers should not repeat it; if it says that I have done such and such an act, signed such and such a treaty, they should not reproduce it; nothing concerning the Government should come from abroad." That any journalist should copy a piece of personal news from a German print was proof positive that he was an "inexcusable idiot." His own kindred were treated to language of equal severity:

"'Your speech,' he wrote to Jerome, 'I find ridiculous.' He informed the Westphalian King that he was the laughing-stock of Europe, the shame of his people; that his financial administration was a scandal; that he was a common swindler. Joachim Murat, after the usual admonition to mind his own business, was told that his decrees were insane, and that his countenancing the sham miracle of St. Januarius was supremely discreditable. Louis was overwhelmed with reproaches; and even the favorite sister, Pauline, when her health broke down, was the object of an insinuation couched in these terms: '*Je suppose que vous êtes sage, et qu'il n'y a point là-dedans de votre faute.*' If Napoleon eve condescended to be duped by false reports, the single case recorded in his complaisance in accepting as genuine the verses ascribed to the King of Rome, then in his third year. 'His sentiments,' says the proud father, 'are sound.'"

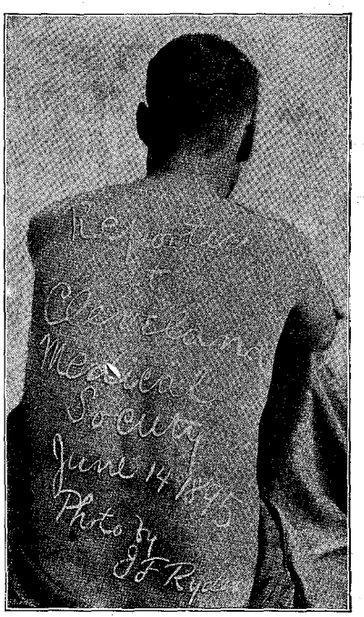
WRITING ON THE SKIN.

THIS subject has nothing to do with tattooing. It has in it far more of interest, scientific and other, than the very simple process of tattooing. It explains some very mysterious religious phenomena and it furnishes matter for study to the doctors. An article on the subject, together with the illustrations which we reproduce, appears in *The Strand Magazine* (London, October). The writer, Jeremy Broome, states that he has seen a man with a map of Bulgaria drawn on his back, another with the tortuous Danube plainly traced, another with his name written on the roof of his mouth. Granted a proper epidermis and a specially susceptible nervous system, and almost any marks or inscriptions may be made. We quote Mr. Broome:

INSCRIPTION ON THE HUMAN BACK.
From photograph by F. Meheux, Paris.

"Look, for a moment, at the peaceful woman on this page, who carries on her back the stigma of a hated name. One shudders at the thought of a respectable person going through the world with such a mark, even tho clothes are worn over it. But it is not a permanent mark, and it was made purely for purposes of experiment. Such effects can be obtained by the simple contact of certain skins with any blunt instrument—a pencil, the end of a pen, the tip of the fingernail, or, indeed, with a broken match. The pressure varies, of course, in different cases, and the durability of the mark is relative. In the majority of cases, the phenomenon lasts for about half an hour, so that the photographer has plenty of time to get a permanent record of the inscription. Sometimes the marks last for two or three hours, and there have been cases where slight traces have been visible at the end of twenty-four hours.

"These marks do not appear the moment the instrument touches the skin. A noteworthy case of 'dermographism'—a term that explains itself, altho the lexicographers define it in long and heavy Latin words—was reported at the Cleveland Medical Society on June 14, 1895, and it was several minutes before the inscription began to appear. The man's back, as may be seen from the illustration, was too short to tell the whole story of the experiment. A wooden match was used and lightly laid on. A few minutes after the tracing was made a distinct swelling was noticeable, caused, it was reported, by the undue excitement in the tiny nerves which control the capillary supply of blood to the skin. The skin soon turned red, and a white welt appeared where the match had made its path, the red holding its color on each side of the ridge. In about ten minutes after the tracing was done a photograph was taken, and the inscription soon began to subside and fade away. Other inscriptions were made on the back, also on the breast and arms, the writing standing out as plainly as on a sheet of paper. For a time the subject, whose name was John Miller, attracted considerable attention among the medical fraternity, and was locally known as 'the man with the autographic skin.'"



JOHN MILLER, "THE AUTOGRAPHIC SKIN MAN."
From a photograph by J. F. Ryder, Cleveland, O.

The parts of the body most susceptible to such markings are the breast and, the back between the shoulders, next the abdomen and then the face and arms. The phenomenon is due to a cutaneous affection, and has received considerable attention from medical men. One of the greatest authorities on it is Dr. Toussaint Barthelemy of the Saint Lazare prison in Paris, who has made hundreds of experiments. Hysterical persons, he says, are particularly good subjects for such experiments. There are certain fakirs who use the process on their skins to simulate different cutaneous diseases and thus gain admission to the hospital beds. Inscriptions may often be made on the skins of horses, and *The Strand* has a photograph of the word BAR made on the side of a horse with light blows of a finely meshed whip.

The "stigmatization" of the Middle Ages is explained by this process. This term is used with a special reference to the infliction of wounds like those of Christ. Thus St. Francis of Assisi was said to have been marked with the five wounds of Christ while meditating on the Passion. St. Catherine of Siena was likewise marked, and there are reports of over ninety other cases. These and the sorcery marks are explained, we are told, by hypnotic suggestion. We quote again:

"Charcot and others in Paris have obtained by means of suggestion the effect of burning on the skin of hypnotic subjects, and it is no longer open to doubt that the severe mental sufferings which the devotees of religion passed through in olden days brought about these 'miraculous' skin phenomena. The study of dermographism has also brought about a remarkable change in our knowledge of the sorcery marks of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was then supposed that our hated enemy, the devil, was able to mark his own, and that the sign of the devil ('*sigillum diaboli*') was a sufficient reason for pitiless condemnation to the stake. One looks back with horror at the number of poor suffering mortals who met violent death in this way. The mark of the devil was usually a hand. . . . Exorcists sprang up, who were supposed to have power to combat the devil's work and to drive away the hated symbols of Satanic possession. Sometimes, however, the exorcists labored in vain, and the afflicted one was put to death.

"To-day it is easy for any hypnotist to make the devil's stigma on the skin. You yourself may try it on your brother. Strike him on the back between his shoulders with the palm and open fingers of the hand. It needs a sharp, strong slap, and it may hurt. But in a few minutes, under dermographic conditions, the mark of the hand will be beautifully shown."

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The trade reports for the week show continued retarding of retail trade, with smaller wholesale trade and orders for manufactures, while bank clearings, placed at $1,193,000,000, show a decrease of about 9 per cent. over the previous week, but still an increase of 22 per cent. over the same period in 1896. Business failures, according to *Bradstreet's*, number 218 as compared with 205 last week, 246 a year ago. *Dun's Review*, 219 to 270 last year.

Continued Check to Trade.—"General trade retains most of the features of a week ago, with a continued check to the movement of staple merchandise. At larger Eastern and central Western cities sales of seasonable goods have not equaled expectations, and at none of those points has the volume of business increased. At Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, New York, and Providence, there has been a decrease in the volume of business in some lines, due in part to unseasonable weather and in instances to the continued quarantine of yellow-fever districts. Some jobbers at cities which supply Southern merchants have delayed sending out travelers and in instances have called travelers home. Mercantile collections are slower, filling-in orders are smaller and more infrequent, and business in staple lines for the latter half of October, aside from that in wool and metals, has been somewhat disappointing.

"The Northwest continues to make relatively more favorable reports as to trade, altho at Milwaukee and Minneapolis mild weather has checked distribution. Nearly all Southern cities, except a few in Texas, Arkansas, and Georgia, continue to feel the influence of the yellow-fever quarantine, the extremely low price of cotton and delayed collections.

"Consumption of iron and steel continues heavy, but mills refuse orders for 1898 delivery, in the belief that the cost of making iron and steel will be higher. Woolen goods continue firm and in fair demand and with an upward tendency, but cotton fabrics are weak and the market is heavily stocked. Wheat is again above a dollar, on continued heavy exports. Our wheat export movement, aggregating more than 70,000,000 bushels within thirteen weeks, is unprecedented and points to a keener appreciation of the statistical strength of wheat by European importers than by many American traders.

"The advance in wheat is followed at a distance by higher prices for Indian corn, oats, and wheat flour, practically the only advances in staple quotations this week, tho woolen goods and shoes both tend higher. Print-cloths, hides, coal, iron, steel, copper, lead, and pork are unchanged in price, while decreases in quotations are practically confined to cotton, lard, beef, coffee, and sugar. The excessively low price of cotton is based on the popular estimates of a cotton crop of not less than 10,000,000 bales."—*Bradstreet's, October 30.*

Money Markets.—"Money markets remain free from embarrassment, and loans to Europe through purchases of long exchange amount to about $6,000,000 already, for the first time German rather than English exchange being preferred for the purpose. Commercial loans have much increased, and ten large banks report 50 per cent. of their loans for the week in that form, the important feature being Southern mill paper for cotton buying. Operations in dry-goods paper were also large. Only about $500,000 went to the interior, mainly to the South, and gold is now largely used in settling clearing-house balances. Exchange rose quickly when it was feared abroad that the Union Pacific sale, in which foreign interests are about $15,000,000, might be deferred, but sank as quickly after the settlement."—*Dun's Review, October 30.*

Canadian Trade.—"General trade throughout the province of Ontario is relatively active, and some banks have issued circulation up to the legal limit. The effects of unseasonable weather have been felt in the province of Quebec, and orders for placing seasonable goods have been delayed. General trade is not very active in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, N. B., amount to $25,778,000 this week, a decrease of 3.7 per cent. from last week, but an increase of more than 22 per cent. as compared with the fourth week in October, 1896. There are 29 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 27 last week, 37 in the week a year ago, and 48 in the week two years ago.—[*Dun's Review:* 25 to 40 last year.]"—*Bradstreet's, October 30.*

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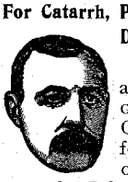

I will for a short time mail any reader of the LITERARY DIGEST one of my new Scientific Catarrh Inhalers and medicine for one year, with full directions, on three days' trial free. It cures by Inhalation.

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PERSONALS.

THE HERO OF THE "MONITOR-MERRIMAC" FIGHT.

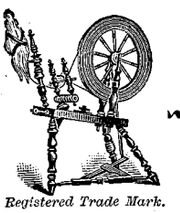
Rear-Admiral John Lorimer Worden, retired, the hero of the *Monitor-Merrimac* fight, who died in Washington from pneumonia, October 18, was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., on March 12, 1818, and entered the navy as a midshipman on January 12, 1835. He attended the naval school in Philadelphia in 1840, and became a passed-midshipman on July 16 of that year. On November 30, 1846, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and served on various ships and at the Naval Observatory until the beginning of the Civil War. In April, 1861, he delivered the orders from the Secretary of the Navy by which Fort Pickens was saved to the Union, and on his attempt to return overland to Washington was arrested by the Confederates and held as a prisoner of war for seven months. When exchanged he was ordered to superintend the construction of John Ericcson's *Monitor*, and on the completion of that vessel was appointed to command her, and arrived with her at Hampton Roads on March 8, 1862. The details of the remarkable victory of the then novel little craft over the Confederate ironclad ram *Merrimac*, which had just sunk the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*, two of the finest vessels of the old navy, have been often recounted, and are known to every schoolboy. During the engagement a shell exploded on the pilot-house of the *Monitor* while Lieutenant Worden was looking through the slit, and the powder and the flame were driven into his eyes, leaving him blinded and helpless. Lieut. S. D. Greene took command, and continued the fight until the *Merrimac* withdrew.

On July 11, 1862, President Lincoln approved a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and the American people to Lieutenant Worden and the officers and men of the *Monitor*. Later, in 1862, on the recommendation of the President, Congress passed another vote of thanks to Worden, who had meanwhile, in July of that year, been promoted to be a commander. The second vote authorized his promotion to the rank of captain, which took place on February 3, 1863. In the cities of the Atlantic coast north of Chesapeake Bay public meetings were held and resolutions of gratitude were passed with great enthusiasm. Commander Worden partially recovered from the injuries to his eyes, and commanded the monitor *Montauk*, in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, from January to June, 1863. In order to test the ability of monitors to withstand the fire of heavy guns, he was sent to engage Fort McAllister, at Genesee point, on the Ogeechee River, and he reported that he was convinced they could do so. On this expedition he destroyed the Confederate privateer *Nashville*, which had taken shelter under the guns of Fort McAllister. He took part in the blockade of Charleston and in the attack on the forts of Charleston by Admiral Du Pont's squadron on April 7, 1863. A little later he was ordered to this city on duty connected with the building of ironclads, and remained here till 1866.

In 1866-67 he commanded the *Pensacola*, in the Pacific squadron. He was promoted to commodore on May 27, 1868. From 1870 to 1874 he was Superintendent of the Naval Academy. On November 20, 1872, he reached the rank of rear-admiral. He commanded the European squadron from February 3, 1875, till December 23, 1877, and finished out his career as a member of the Examining Board and President of the Retiring Board. As he had received two votes of thanks from Congress, he was entitled by law to remain on the active list until he should have had fifty-five years of service, but he was retired with the highest sea pay of his grade, at his own request, by act of Congress on December 23, 1886. The last years of his life were spent in comparative retirement.

PROF. W. H. HOLMES, who was appointed head curator of the section of anthropology of the National Museum, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and is a graduate of the state normal schools. He was passing through Washington in 1871 on his way to continue his education in Salem Mass., and stopped over a day to visit the Smithsonian Institution. He was engaged in making a sketch of a brilliant bird which had struck his fancy. A man who passed inquired if he could draw a variety of objects, stating that he himself was going to Alaska, and he wished to engage some one in his place. It was Prof. H. W. Elliott, who introduced Holmes to Professor Meek, who was a leading authority on paleontological matters. Professor Holmes has an enviable reputation as a water-color artist, exhibitions of his work having been seen in New York and Washington. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, and belongs to a number of the scientific societies of the capital. He is not yet fifty.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

THE shrinkage in Barney Barnato's fortune is amazing. The South African diamond king before his death was popularly supposed to be worth hundreds of millions, but his estate, according to report, settles at the sum of $4,819,327.27.



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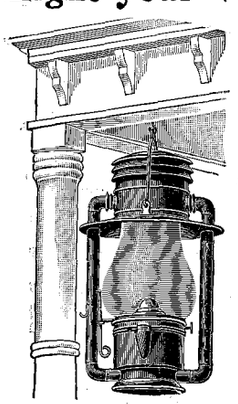

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If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay Fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, was also cured when he could not lie down for fear of choking, being always worse in Hay-fever season. Others of our readers give similar testimony, proving it truly a wonderful remedy. If you suffer from Asthma or Hay-fever we advise you to send your address to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, who to prove its power will send a Large Case by mail free to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who needs it. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

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Catarrh of the Stomach.

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necesesary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher of 2710 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of the stomach without cure, but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation, as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of the stomach. biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn, and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

Current Events.

Monday, October 25.

Attorney-General McKenna announces that he will ask for the postponement of the sale of the Union Pacific road until December 15. . . . A hurricane and northeast storm cause severe damage along the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Rockaway Beach. . . . It is reported from St. Paul that the Northern Pacific Railroad has settled the long-fought tax cases with nearly all the Dakota counties. . . . The National Council of Women meets in Nashville. . . . Prof. Chas. W. Shields of Princeton University, one of the signers for a liquor license to Princeton Inn, is said to have decided to leave the Presbyterian Church because of criticisms from certain Presbyteries and Synods. . . . John Sartain, artist engraver, dies in Philadelphia.

General Weyler is ordered to remain in Cuba until the arrival of his successor; General Castillo, Cuban leader, is said to have been killed in battle. . . . The refusal of the Czar to receive the Grand Duke of Baden is treated as an insult to the German nation by the German press.

Tuesday, October 26.

The Government withdraws its motion to postpone sale of the Union Pacific Railroad, the reorganization committee having increased its bid $8,000,000. . . . The President receives Dr. Nansen. . . . The Iowa supreme court declares that wheelmen without lights or bells at night are guilty of contributory negligence in accidents. . . . The chief of police of Chicago discharges 434 policemen from the force and appoints a like number of ex-policemen discharged under a previous administration.

A semi-official statement is issued in Paris regarding the trouble in Western Africa between England and France. . . . An outline of the reply of Spain to the United States is published in Madrid; it affirms that rebellion in Cuba would not exist except for American filibustering expeditions; that by granting autonomy to Cuba and the withdrawal of American support the insurrection will shortly be ended. . . . The World's W. C. T. U. convention closes in Toronto.

Wednesday, October 27.

Spain's reply to Minister Woodford's note is received in Washington. . . . George M. Pullman's will gives thirteen Chicago charities $10,000 each and $1,200,000 for a free manual training-school at Pullman; two sons receive $3,000 yearly each. . . . The mayor of Denver is notified that proceedings for an injunction have been taken to deprive the city of all power in dealing with the Denver Water Co. . . . It is reported that Edison's new method of extracting iron from low-grade ore by electromagnets is a success at Dover, N. J. . . . W. J. Bryan begins a speaking-tour in Ohio.

Suspension of the Austrian constitution, it is thought, will result from the crisis in Austria; the Hungarian premier speaks of the possibility of Absolutist government. . . . The Spanish Government denies that a note on filibustering has been sent to the United States. . . . It is reported that the striking engineers of Great Britain have arranged a conference with employers. . . . The Duchess of Teck, cousin of Queen Victoria and mother of the Duchess of York, dies in Richmond, England.

Thursday, October 28.

The fur-seal conference in Washington is said to have reached an agreement. . . . The sale of the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific Railroad is postponed to December 15; the Coates syndicate of London urges the postponement of the Union Pacific sale to December 15. . . . The United States circuit court of appeals, Topeka, sustains Judge Foster's decision that the legislature has the right to fix charges at the Kansas City stock-yards. . . . Dr. Bradford P. Raymond, of Wesleyan University, is elected president of the National College Presidents' Association of Delaware, Ohio. . . . A son is born to Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland at Princeton.

The Spanish cabinet approves a number of Cuban reforms. . . . It is stated that three French missions are now on their way to Khartoum. . . . The military suppress riotous demonstrations in Athens. . . . Senator Wolcott goes to Paris in the interest of new bimetallic proposals.

Friday, October 29.

Henry George, candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy for mayor of Greater New York, dies of apoplexy; his son, Henry George, Jr., is nominated in his father's place. . . . President McKinley issues a Thanksgiving proclamation for November 25. . . . The President appoints General James Longstreet Commissioner of Railroads, and Professor Henry S. Pritchett, of Missouri, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. . . . The Secretary of Agriculture recommends that agents be stationed at American embassies for the collection of information, . . . The convention between the United States and Mexico is extended one year from December 24 next, for the completion of the boundary survey along the Rio Grande and Colorado rivers. . . . Charles A. Lindsley, New Haven, is elected president of the American Public Health Association at Philadelphia.

Sempagha Pass is captured by the British forces under General William Lockhart. . . . Joseph Walton, Liberal, is elected to parliament as successor to Earl Compton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. . . . It is reported that Prince Hohenlohe will resign the German chancellorship on account of the military trials reform bill. . . . Andrew Carnegie, in Paris, says he will offer his armor plant to the United States Government, and sell it abroad if refused. . . . Turkish consuls are ordered to resume their duties in Greece.

Saturday, October 30.

President McKinley speaks at receptions given by commercial organizations of Cincinnati. . . . William S. Ide, banker at Columbus, Ohio, is shot and killed by a coachman to whom he is said to have owed $1,700. . . . Colonel Waring sues Richard Croker and *The Morning Telegraph* of New York, for $100,000 damages for libel. . . . The National Women's Christian Temperance Union convention is in session at Buffalo.

General Blanco relieves Captain-General Weyler at Havana.

Sunday, October 31.

The body of Henry George lies in state in the Grand Central Palace, New York all day; after the funeral services the body, placed upon a catafalque, heads a procession which marches to Brooklyn City Hall, in his honor,

British forces on the Afghan frontier capture Ardangha Pass.

Everyone knows the expense and annoyance of lamp-chimneys breaking.

Macbeth's don't break; and they make more light.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

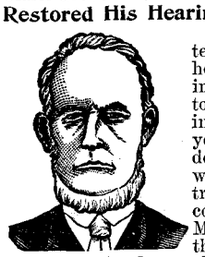
FREE.

We direct special attention to the following remarkable statements.

When a child I met with an accident which caused a profuse offensive discharge from right ear, for 23 years had not heard a sound in that ear; was treated at two hospitals and by several physicians, was told I would never hear again as the drum was destroyed. Since using Aerial Medication can hear a watch tick distinctly in that ear, it is still improving, and the discharge has stopped entirely—MRS. DAWES, 37 Ivory Place, Brighton, England.

"After being deaf thirty years have used 'Aerial Medication' with very beneficial results, the improvement was felt from the start, and I now hear ordinary conversation first-class. My left ear had been useless many years, but gradually coming right. I am well known in Sheffield, and the restoration of my hearing has caused quite a talk, and I feel in duty bound to very gratefully do all I can for this wonderful treatment.—J. MALLABAND, Clark Grove Rd., Sheffield, Eng.

Restored His Hearing in Five Minutes.



I suffered from Catarrh ten years. Had intense headache, continual roaring and singing in ears, took cold easily. My hearing failed, and for three years was almost entirely deaf, and continually grew worse. Everything I had tried failed. In despair I commenced to use Aerial Medication in 1888, and the effect of the first application was simply wonderful. In less than five minutes my hearing was fully restored, and has been perfect ever since, and in a few months was entirely cured of Catarrh.—ELI BROWN, Jacksboro, Tenn.

The late Rev. W. E. Penn, the noted Evangelist, to Mrs. W. H. Watson, New Albion, N. Y.:

Dear Madame: I recommend the Moore treatment, have tried it, and know it to be just what he says it is: was cured by it and have remained so eight years; have known of many others being cured of the very worst cases. By all means get it. Yours truly, W. E. PENN, Eureka Springs, Ark., May 24, '94.

Aerial Medication has triumphed and I am cured. One thousand dollars would be nothing compared to this. I have had bitter suffering from Catarrh. Since I had La grippe the disease settled in the back of my head, and the pain was almost unbearable, now I am cured, and thank God I heard of this treatment, which has no equal.—MISS E. S. ORR, E. Harpswell, Maine.

We have reliable assurance that the above statements are genuine and that Dr. Moore is a reputable physician.—*Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter.*

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This very liberal offer having proved remarkably successful last year, I have decided to renew it, and will for a short time send medicines for three months' treatment free. For question form and particulars address,

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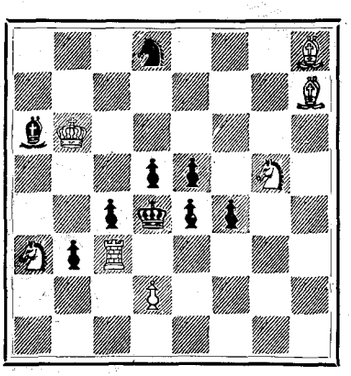
Problem 235.

BY ACHILLE CAMPO.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on Q 5; B on Q R 3; Kt on Q sq; Ps on K 4 and 5, K B 5, Q 4, Q B 5, Q Kt 6.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q Kt 6; Bs on K R 7 and 8; Kts on K Kt 5, Q R 3; R on Q B 3; P on Q 2.

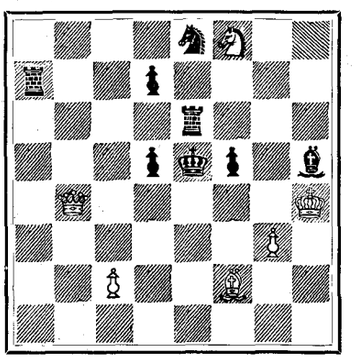
White mates in two moves.

Problem 236.

BY JOSEF SVEJDA.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on K 4; B on K R 4; Kt on K sq; Rs on K 3, Q R 2; Ps on K B 4, Q 2 and 4.



White—Six Pieces.

K on K R 4; Q on Q Kt 4; B on K B 2; Kt on K B 8; Ps on K Kt 3, Q B 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 229.

1. Kt—K 5 / K—B 5	2. Kt—Kt 6 ch / K—K 6	3. Q—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 4	3. P—R 4, mate
1. ..... / B x Q P	2. Q—B sq ch / K—K 5 must	3. B—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt any	2. Kt—Kt 4 ch / K moves	3. Q or B mates
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Q—Q 3 ch / K—B 5 must	3. B—B sq, mate
1. ..... / R—K 2	2. Kt—Kt 6 / Any	3. Q mates

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; G. M. Fernandez, Dr. J. A. Maryson, New York city; N. M. Edwards, Appleton, Wis.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; V. Brent, New Orleans; J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. G. Hensley, Oxford Junction, Iowa; "Spifflicator," New York city.

Comments: "Herr Traxler and the *Tidskrift fer Skak* are to be congratulated for so brilliant a composition"—M. W. H. "A high-class problem"—the Rev. I. W. B. "Certainly, a fine problem"—H. V. F. "A superb problem"—R. J. M. "Very fine"—Dr. F. "Exceedingly ingenious"—G. M. F. "Intricate and one of the finest"—Dr. J. A. M. "This is one of the best you have given us"—F. S. F.

No. 230.

1. Q—B 3 / K moves	2. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / B x Q	2. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / B (Q 5)—B 4	2. Q x P (K 7), mate
1. ..... / B any other	2. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt moves	2. Q—Q 5, mate
1. ..... / P moves	2. Kt—Q 6, mate

Correct solution received from F. S. F., M. W. H., the Rev. I. W. B., Dr. W. S. F., Dr. J. A. M., N. M. E., W. G. D.; W. Law, Miltonville, Ohio; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. A. Battenfield, Russellville, Ark.; J. R. Sheffield, Chicago; W. J. B., Bethlehem, Pa.

Comments: "An excellent problem"—M. W. H. "Very brilliant and tantalizing"—the Rev. I. W. B.

Many of our solvers were caught with Q—Q 6, not observing that P—B 4 stops the mate. Others tripped on Q x B, not seeing K—Kt 3 and the force of the Black P on B 2, stopping mate with Kt. If Kt x B ch, K—B 5.

J. S. Smith and R. G. Hensley sent solution of 227 and 228. Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga., was successful with 225 and 226.

Concerning Problem 231.

A correspondent of *The Sporting and Dramatic News*, London, charges Mr. O'Hara with cribbing his problem (our 231). This writer declares that this problem is a facsimile of one of Pospisil, published in *The Illustrated London News*, some five years ago. This seems to be the second offense of Mr. O'Hara in the way of borrowing other folks' good ideas, and the editor of *The American Chess Magazine* suggests that probably Mr. O'H. "will try something original next time, or not try at all."

From the Berlin Tournament.

ZINKL VS. WALBRODT.

French Defense.

ZINKL. *White.*	WALBRODT. *Black.*	ZINKL. *White.*	WALBRODT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	25 Kt—Kt 3	K—Kt sq! (k)
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	26 K—K sq	Kt—B 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	27 Q Kt—K 2	B—Q 2
4 P—K 5	K Kt—Q 2	28 Kt—K B 4	B—K sq
5 P—B 4	P—Q B 4	29 R—Q sq	Q—Q B 2
6 P x P	B x P	30 K—B 2	P—Q R 4
7 Q-Kt 4 (a)	P-K Kt 3 (b)	31 K R-K Kt sq	R—B sq
8 Kt—B 3	Q—Kt 3	32 Q R—Q B P—Q Kt 5 sq	
9 B—Q 3	Q Kt—B 3	33 Kt (Kt 3) x Q R P (l)	Q-Q Kt 3 (m)
10 P—K R 4	P—K R 4	34 K—B 3	P—Q R 5
11 Q—R 3	Kt—Kt 5	35 Kt—Kt 3 (n)	R x P ?
12 P—Kt 4	Kt x B ch	36 R-K R sq (o)	R x R ?
13 P x Kt	B—K 6 (c)	37 R x R	Kt x K P ch
14 K—K 2 (d)	B x B	38 P x Kt	R—B 6
15 K R x B	Q x P ch	39 K—Kt 4	R x Q
16 Kt—Q 2	Q—Kt 5 (e)	40 Kt x R	Q—Q 5 ch
17 Q—Kt 3	P—R 3 (f)	41 Kt—B 4	Q x K P
18 Q R-Q Kt sq	Q—K 2	42 K—Q B sq	Q—Q 3
19 P—Kt 5	Castles (g)	43 R—B 8	Q—Q 2
20 P—Q 4 (h)	P—Kt 4	Resigns.	
21 P—B 5! (i)	Kt—Kt 3		
22 P—B 6	Q—R 2		
23 Kt—B sq (j)	K—R 2!		
24 Q—Q 3	K R—R sq!		

Notes by Herr Zinkl.

(a) Steinitz's attack in the French Defense.

(b) 7 .., Castles and then after 8 B—Q 3, P—K B 4, 9 Q—R 3; Heyde's defense, 9 .., P—K R 3, etc., is better.

(c) Wherewith, Black wins a P, but subjects himself to a remarkably constrained position.

(d) The best move.

(e) Here 16 .., R P x Kt P would have been better.

(f) Necessary, in order to prevent 18 Q R—Q Kt sq and then Q Kt—Kt 5.

(g) Apparently Black considered that he would stand quite safely through Castling.

(h) Preparatory to 21 P—K B 5.

(i) The introductory move to an attack strong and difficult to parry. The P dare not be taken.

(j) White aims now to bring his Kts to the squares, K Kt 3 and K B 4, in order, by sacrifices, to bring about the decisive movement.

(k) Black has now only compulsory moves.

(l) Since White has now stationed all his pieces in their correct places, he seeks, by this sound sacrifice, to decide the game in his favor. Black dare not take, *e.g.*, 33 .., Kt P x Kt; 34 P—Kt 6 and wins. Or, 33 .., R x Kt; 34 Kt x R, P x Kt; 35 P—K Kt 6, P x P; 36 R x P (ch), B x R; 37 Q x B (ch), etc.

(m) Threatening 34 .., Kt x K P.

(n) White, under great pressure of time, misses here the elegant winning continuation. Kt—K Kt 7! should have been played. Black dared not thereafter play 35 .., R x R P because of 36 K—Kt 3 and then 37 K R—R sq; if, however, 35 .., P—Q Kt 6 had occurred, then would have followed 36 Kt x K Kt P!, P—Kt 7; 37 Kt—K 7 ch, K—B sq; 38 P—Kt 6, P x R (queens); 39 Kt x K P ch, and mate on the next move.

(o) A gross mistake which throws the game away; White had to play ten moves in six minutes. Herr Walbrodt has defended himself with his well-known capacity, yet he must admit that it was by pure luck that he won such a game.

BLACKBURNE *vs.* COHN.

French Defense.

BLACKBURNE. *White.*	COHN. *Black.*	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	COHN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	17 Castles	Q—B 3
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	18 P—Q B 4 !	Q x P (p)
3 Kt—Q B 3	Q P x P	19 B—K 3	Q—R 5
4 Kt x P	Kt—K B 3	20 P—B 5	B—K 4
5 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	21 P—B 6	B x R
6 P—Q B 3	P—K K 3	22 P x B ch	R x P
7 Kt—B 3	B—Q 3	23 R x B	P—K Kt 4
8 Q—K 2	Q—K 2	24 B x R P	P—Kt 5
9 P—K R 3	B—Q 2	25 Q x K P	Q—K 2
10 B—Q 2	Castles Q R	26 Q x Q	R x Q
11 P-Q Kt 4 (a)	Kt x Kt	27 B x P ch	K—Q sq
12 B x Kt	P—K B 4	28 R-Q sq ch	K—K sq
13 B—B 2	Q—B 3	29 B—Kt 6 ch	K—B sq
14 P—Kt 5	Kt—K 2	30 B—Q B 5	K—Kt 2
15 Kt—K 5	Kt—Kt 3	31 B x R	Resigns (c)
16 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt		

Notes by "Miron" in the New York Clipper.

(a) From this early moment Mr. B. shows the German that he has fallen into the hands of his master; and that, however great he may be in his own club, he has now got into company from which he had better keep out.

(b) It is matter of interesting study to note how every wriggle of Black is made to facilitate the development of White's relentless attack. Thanks, Mr. B.

(c) "So perish all enemies of"—chivalrous Chess.

Chess-Nuts.

The Steinitz Testimonial netted about $500.

The first book printed in English was on Chess, by Caxton (1474).

"Pillsbury and Charousek, the winner to play Lasker"; this is the latest Chess item of special interest.

Matches by telegraph will soon be played between Harvard and the University of California; Princeton and the Denver Chess-club.

The first Chess-column in England appeared in the Liverpool *Mercury* (1813). The first in London appeared in *The Lancet* (of all papers), ten years later (1823).

The "greatest of all tournaments," so the announcement reads, is to be held in Vienna, in April, 1898. There will be twelve prizes, the first 4,000 guldens (about $2,000). Each player must play two games with every other player.

The Franklin Chess-club, Philadelphia, has started a Continuous Tourney, the first ever held in Philadelphia, to continue for six weeks. There are four prizes: 1st, for the highest percentage; 2d, for the greatest number of wins; 3d, for the most brilliant game; 4th, for the greatest number of wins in one day.

In an old book on Chess, printed in London (1650), the moves are given after this manner:

White king's pawne one house (P—K 3).

Black king's knights pawne two houses (P—K Kt 4).

White queen to the contrary king's rooke's fourth house (Q—K R 5).

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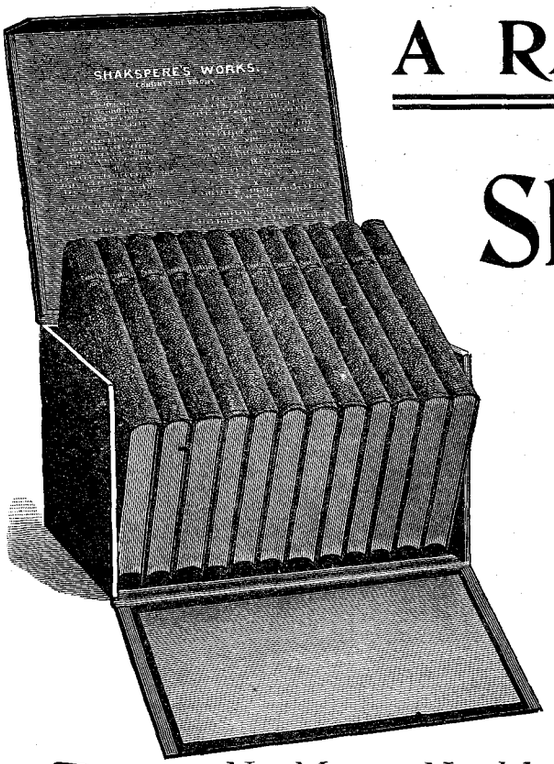

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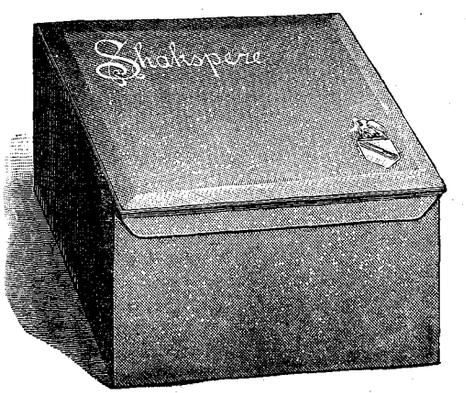

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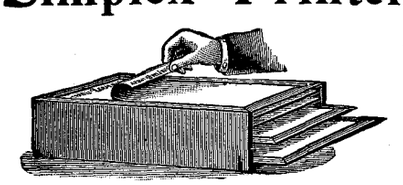

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